

The
ROSE SOCIETY
OF
ONTARIO



1913

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MRS. A. B. PATTERSON'S GARDEN, 11 BEDFORD ROAD

Annual
of
The Rose Society of Ontario
1918

THE BRYANT PRESS, LIMITED
TORONTO

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Hon. Treasurer, *ex-officio*.

Annual
of
The Rose Society of Ontario
1918

Prospectus

The Rose Society of Ontario has been formed for the furtherance and encouragement of the cultivation, study and exhibition of Roses throughout the Province.

The seat of the Rose Society is at Toronto, where its records and library shall be kept.

It is intended to hold two Annual Rose Exhibitions in Toronto ; one in June and one in the Autumn.

Competitions for prizes are divided into the following classes :

CLASS I.—Professionals ; comprising all such persons and corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

CLASS II.—Semi-Professional ; comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners not otherwise or elsewhere employed.

CLASS III.—Semi-Amateurs ; comprising all such persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but have the occasional assistance of gardeners (not solely employed by themselves) in the cultivation of roses.

CLASS IV.—Amateurs ; comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate roses without the assistance of any gardener.

Annual Meeting

THE Fifth Annual Meeting took place in the Margaret Eaton Hall, on Friday evening, February 22nd, the President in the chair. It was moved, seconded and carried that the minutes of the previous year's meeting be taken as read. A very satisfactory financial report was then read, showing a balance of double that of 1916. The Treasurer moved the adoption of her report, which was seconded and carried. Mr. Morton, as Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported an increase of eighty per cent. in annual members and five new life members. He asked the assistance of those present in bringing in as many new members as possible this spring. The President then addressed the meeting, speaking of the great success of our Summer Exhibition, from the point of view of exhibitors and attendance, and touched upon some of our plans for the coming show. She also spoke at some length upon one of our aims—a Municipal Rose Garden, quoting from "The American Rose Annual" to show the advantage such a test garden would be to us. The President closed her address by thanking her Committee for their help and support in the past year.

The prize giving now took place, the President, Mrs. Walter Lyon and Mr. McMichael making the presentations, after which a Life Membership was tendered the Secretary in recognition of her long services.

The latter part of the evening was devoted to a lecture given by Mr. H. J. Moore, of Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, upon "Rose Cultivation," with practical demonstrations. The lecture was greatly enjoyed, being clear and concise and touching upon many points, such as soil, drainage, planting, pruning, mulching and propagation by budding and cuttings. Some beautiful slides, a great many of them coloured, were shown of the Park at Niagara Falls, and of the gardens of the members of the Society.

The meeting was brought to a close by Mr. Mitchell moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Moore for his interesting and instructive lecture. This was seconded and unanimously carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

To Balance brought forward, Feb. 1st, 1917.....		\$ 110 26
“ Membership Fees.....	\$242 50	
“ Life Membership Fees.....	60 00	
“ Prize Fund.....	34 00	
“ Advertisements in Annual Report.....	211 50	
“ Admissions and Tickets Rose Exhibition.....	330 00	
“ Entries Rose Exhibition.....	15 25	
“ Auction of Roses at Rose Exhibition.....	83 70	
“ Rental of Space, Rose Exhibition.....	5 00	
“ Proceeds of Tea Room, Rose Exhibition.....	57 00	
“ Sale of Exhibition Boxes.....	11 45	
“ Bank Interest.....	5 88	
Receipts for 1917.....		1,056 28
		<u>\$1,166 54</u>

EXPENDITURES

By Annual Meeting Expenses—

Rental of Hall.....	\$15 00	
Advertisements in Dailies.....	2 00	
Lantern and Colored Slides.....	18 95	
Printing.....	4 50	
Stationery and Stamps.....	5 00	
		45 45
“ Society Cups.....		15 81
“ Printing, Miscellaneous.....		36 50
“ Exhibition Expenses—		
Rental of Hall.....	\$30 00	
Stationery and Stamps.....	10 65	
Storage, etc.....	15 00	
Printing.....	22 00	
Cards for Advertisement.....	46 01	
Glass Holders.....	13 95	
Show Cards, etc.....	10 25	
Orchestra.....	20 00	
Cartage and Help.....	11 40	
Insurance.....	2 66	
Advertisements in Dailies.....	29 00	
Rentals.....	3 00	
		<u>213 92</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

9

By Annual Report.....	\$ 188 00
“ Stationery, Stamps and Typewriter.....	76 19
“ Canadian Women’s Association for the Welfare of the Blind—	
Half net proceeds of Rose Exhibition.....	\$68 16
Net proceeds of Auction of Roses.....	83 70
Net proceeds of Tea Room.....	57 00
	208 86
“ Prizes.....	126 00
	208 86
Total Expenditures.....	\$956 33
Balance in Hand, Feb. 1st, 1918.....	210 21
	\$1,166 54

AUGUSTA W. AIKINS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Obituary

We regret to place on record the death, last spring, of our First Hon. President, Mr. J. T. Moore, of Avoca Vale, Moore Park.

The late Mr. Moore was one of the pioneer Rosarians of Canada. He it was who gave us our first financial assistance when the Rose Society of Ontario was formed.

Mr. Moore’s beautiful Rose Gardens will long remain a bright spot in the memory of his admirers. We shall long remain grateful for his interest shown us.

The death of the late Col. Sweny, one of our Vice-Presidents, came very suddenly on the 27th of January. Although he had been one of our Executive for a very short time, his ready sympathy will be greatly missed.

President's Address

The President spoke as follows:

IT is with the feeling of satisfaction and pride in our Rose Society that I make my formal address.

Since we last met we have certainly made much progress and if some of our future aims are realized we will all be justly proud of being pioneers of this Rose Society of Ontario.

As you all know, your Executive decided to hold our 1917 Summer Exhibition in a larger hall than formerly. The experiment was an unqualified success. We aim to have a larger building this year as we had a capacity house last.

The Annual Exhibitions prove the popularity of the Rose more than anything we know does. So far as I know, wherever an Exhibition has been held, it is continued year after year, each succeeding year being better than the last, with an ever-growing interest being shown. A Rose Exhibition is an education to every one who attends.

It is surprising to note how many amateurs possess much general information on garden roses—in fact, often far more than the average commercial grower, whose knowledge is limited to those he himself is growing.

We are always learning, and we hope improving, and our Exhibition must be a decided help and encouragement to our members and rose lovers in general.

This year we trust there will not be a rose exhibited that is not properly named. The judging will all be counted according to points (the points will be given in our "Annual"), so that all will aim at sending in perfect specimens. Professor Buck, of Ottawa, has been good enough to write an article on judging for us, which will be found in our "Annual."

Our Society was originally formed for the purpose of encouraging the growth of roses and to help the amateur with her many problems. At first all rose growing seems so difficult, so complicated, but after a while, as the days go by and you have seen the apparently dead canes developing green leaves and then bringing out buds to bloom into the loveliest of all flowers, a perfect rose, it fires you with enthusiasm to continue your successes by increasing your

number of plants, perfecting your specimens, and beautifying your property.

We are, by nature, garden lovers and the garden lover of to-day is not the garden lover of yesterday, content to admiringly walk in her garden. To-day she loves to work in her garden developing new ideas and new methods, which are so helpful to other amateurs.

It is to the amateur we look for further developments—particularly the woman gardener, as many will have to depend on women gardeners in the future. There are many estates in England where only women gardeners are employed (and this before England's present unhappy days). There are many Horticultural Schools in England and some in the States for women. Any woman desiring to enter the field of professional gardeners need not hesitate because of a lack of schools. Guelph is very accessible and one can always apply to any of the Toronto gardeners, where a practical course is always obtainable.

I merely mention these facts to show that though rose growing may be a very delightful pastime, should necessity arise, it can be turned into a means of livelihood.

Now I come to the main object of my ambition for our Society—a Municipal Rose Garden.

These gardens are being carried on most successfully in many parts of the States, due, I believe, to the efforts of the American Rose Society.

These gardens are usually made in a central part of a city where they can be enjoyed and studied by the public. They are called test-gardens and are becoming a most valuable and far-reaching adjunct to rose growing. The gardens have a committee appointed to report and look after them.

I quote from the American Rose Society "Annual" :

"The plan is to establish in these test gardens at least five plants of a kind, in the case of Teas and two of a kind in the case of Climbers, of every known variety that can be obtained, not only from this country, but from foreign countries as well. Accurate records are to be kept as to how they flourish, the climatic conditions, the amount of bloom, and whatever statistics as to temperature, soil, etc., are deemed necessary by the committees in charge.

"Any one contemplating the growing of a certain variety—for instance, in the same climate as Washington—might refer to the appropriate test-garden reports and see how that variety had behaved—whether it was hardy, whether it was able to stand the hot summer, and so on. These records, as summarized each year in this 'Annual,' will become invaluable.

"It has been my pleasure to go over three of the four test-gardens already established, thus enjoying some of the most pleasant days of my experience and learning more about roses than one would be able to pick up in a month of ordinary inspection. I believe I am safe in saying that everyone who visits these test-gardens feels that the time has been well spent."

You can well understand what an advantage these test-gardens would be. Many dollars and much keen disappointment and time would be saved if we knew beforehand of the roses best suited to our climate. Buying from a catalogue is not very satisfactory—descriptions seldom tally.

Before we can ask the Government or the City for this property we must increase our membership. If every member brought in but one new member we could become incorporated, the first step. Then and not till then can we ask for a site on which to start one of the most far-reaching and beneficial methods of establishing the roses in a public garden, to become the beacon of light along the path of the amateur and as a sure and certain guide to those of us who wish to grow garden roses.

I feel I cannot close my address without mentioning the valuable assistance given to the Society by some of those on our Executive.

Our Secretary, Miss Armour, has, as always, taken the heavy part of the work, arranging for the Exhibition, our Year Book and Annual Meeting. If it were not that her heart is in the work, her position would be far from enviable.

Our Treasurer, Mrs. Aikins, has kept the most wonderful accounts, and we have a balance on hand of double that of last year, after paying our heavier expenses and giving to the Association for the Welfare of the Blind over \$200.

To Mrs. Gibbons, our First Vice-President, goes all the credit of getting the advertisements for our Annual Book. These advertisements cover the entire expense of publishing.

Let me now particularly thank some of the men on our Executive. It was a new departure adding these to our numbers and the success of the past year was largely due to their efforts. I appreciate Mr. Raymond's legal advice, Mr. Morton for his share in our campaign to increase membership, and Mr. McMichael for his competent handling of our advertising. The attendance at our Exhibition showed an increase of twelve hundred over last year and this was largely due, I think, to Mr. McMichael's efforts—for all of which I again thank you.

May I once more ask our members to co-operate with the Executive in their efforts to double our membership so that steps may be taken within the year to make a request to the Government for incorporation. Then we may ask the City for property on which to start a Municipal Rose Garden. This I consider a truly public spirited enterprise. Remember you will be thus helping not only our Society, but all the citizens of Toronto by giving them the opportunity of studying and enjoying a real rose garden.

Our Thanks

Our thanks are due to Mr. Albert Maccoomb for his kindness in publishing our "Annual" at such a modest charge. He has done much in that way to help us to hold our own, and "carry on," in these strenuous times, when Societies other than Red Cross organizations are apt to be forgotten.

Our Summer Exhibition

THE Fifth Summer Exhibition of the Rose Society of Ontario took place on July 10th, 1917, in the Foresters' Hall, College Street. There were 38 exhibitors and 135 different exhibits.

It was a great credit to those in charge of the arrangements, that they should have foreseen the necessity of procuring larger quarters in which to house the rapidly increasing exhibits, and their judgment was more than justified by the slowly moving crowds of interested people who attended during the afternoon and the evening hours, when an excellent orchestra added to the gayety of a very charming scene.

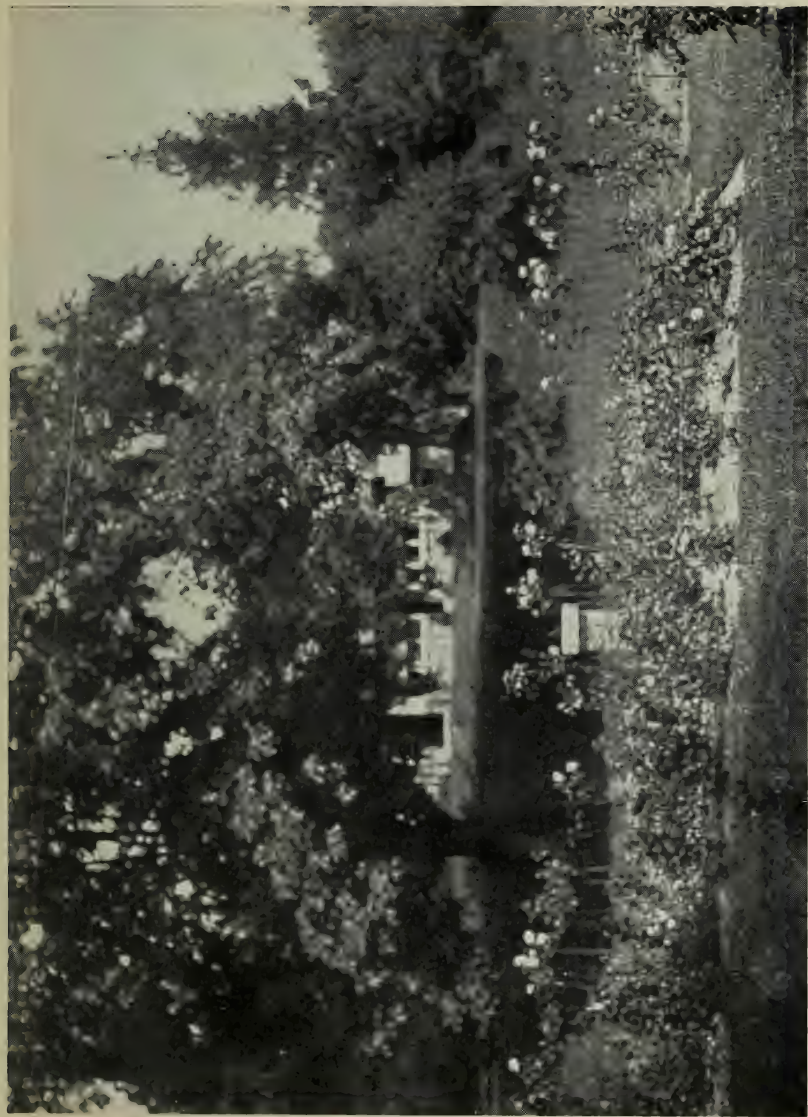
The 1917 Rose Show was undoubtedly the most successful and spectacular in the history of the Association, and the attendance increased from a scant four hundred at the previous exhibition to fourteen hundred last July, while the membership for the Society had, during the year, more than doubled.

The season had been so backward that the Exhibition had to be postponed ten days later than the usual date, which, however, allowed of a considerable showing of Rambler Roses.

It had been feared that the heavy rains of the previous days might have seriously damaged the texture of the flowers, yet, notwithstanding all obstacles, there never was a braver showing of perfect roses, nor a more enthusiastic and appreciative response from the public.

It would have added greatly to the general interest, however, had a larger number of the roses displayed had their names attached to them, and it is to be earnestly hoped that next year each exhibit shall have its name clearly marked, so that the exhibition as a whole may attain a far wider educational value.

The tea-room in the basement was a most popular feature of the day, for its management was placed in the capable hands of a committee of the Canadian Women's Association for the Welfare of the Blind, to which organization the Rose Society was enabled to present the satisfactory



VIEW OF MR. AUBREY HEWARD'S GARDEN, OAKVILLE.

sum of \$208.86, which included \$83 from an auction of roses which took place in the evening.

The Decorative Classes were, as usual, admired by all, especially the superb basket of roses shown by Mrs. W. H. B. Aikens, who, for the fifth season, carried away the first prize in that class.

The three table decorations shown were also the centre of much animated comment, and next year it would add greatly to the interest of the Rose Show to have many more such individual and artistic exhibits. The most beautiful among them was charmingly arranged with a profusion of deep red roses, and secured the Blue Ribbon for Mrs. G. G. Adam.

The Judges for the Decorative Classes were Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb and Miss Mary Yates, while Professor F. E. Buck from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Mr. W. H. Moore from Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, and Mr. A. Gilchrist, Toronto, kindly acted as Judges for the other exhibits.

There were so many collections of exquisite roses shown that it would be difficult to say which ones were most lovely to look upon, but it was especially gratifying that the first flowers ever shown in the Rose Show by Miss Helen Beardmore were awarded the special silver cup presented by Dr. Allen Baines.

There were also most beautiful exhibits from Sir Henry Pellatt, the Moore Park Rose Garden, Mrs. Caspar Clark, Mr. F. L. Green, Greenwood, Ontario, Major R. J. Christie and Mr. D. L. McCarthy.

The prize winners were :

Mrs. G. G. Adam.	Mrs. Henry Grasett.
Mrs. W. H. B. Aikens.	Mr. F. L. Green.
Mr. G. F. Allen.	Mr. Aubrey Heward.
Miss Helen Beardmore.	Mr. D. L. McCarthy.
Mrs. J. R. Bone.	Mrs. F. H. Mitchell.
Mr. C. E. Burden.	Mrs. J. T. Moore.
Major R. J. Christie.	Sir Edmund Osler.
Mrs. Caspar Clark.	Mr. Hermann Simmers.

There is no doubt that the success of the Rose Show of 1917 was due largely to the ability and far-seeing vision of the President and Officers of the Society, who, notwith-

standing war condition, have been able during these last anxious years to encourage and to develop, to a remarkable degree, the love and the cultivation of Roses.

But their best reward to-day lies in the tremendous stimulation that their intensive work has given, not only to the cultivation of Beauty in the Rose, but to the actual increase of all manner of out-door garden activities, with the correspondingly greater production of the Fruits of the Earth, which work is to-day an answer to the highest call of patriotism.

Special Report by a Member of the Rose Society.

A Plea for Light Sandy Loam

BY THE PRESIDENT

SOME years ago when I wanted to start a rose garden, I was much discouraged by being told that our soil (sandy loam) was much too light, that roses liked a heavy clay soil. As I was determined to have a rose garden and could not change the ground without a great deal of trouble and expense, I planted my roses in sandy loam and so far I have not had cause to regret the experiment. Were I planning a new rose garden to-day, I would put my tea and hardy tea roses in sandy loam. Gruss an Teplitz is, perhaps, one of the best examples I have to offer of the preference they have for a light soil.

Gruss an Teplitz (or, as Dean Hole calls it, the Gruesome Triplets) begins to bloom towards the end of June and continues to bloom incessantly all summer until November. I have had as many as ninety blooms at a time on one plant, and this same plant has never been without blossom from the beginning to the end of the Season. Two of the same variety grown in good heavy clay loam have been twice moved, as they have failed to produce a bloom at any time of the year.

The Culture of Garden Roses

Cornell Reading Course

KIND AND GRADE OF PLANTS TO ORDER

One of the questions that early confronts the beginner is whether to buy own-root or budded plants. Strong-growing roses, not valuable for their flowers, are budded with the desired varieties, and the original tops are removed. This can usually be determined by an examination of the plants. The rose that was budded and that comprises the stem and root system is known as the stock. *Manetti*, *canina*, *multiflora*, and other roses are used as stocks. Most American nurserymen use the *manetti*, and the English use the Brier (*Rosa canina*) in preference to other stocks. The advantages of this practice are that a large plant can be produced in less time ; that a great many varieties yield more, larger, and better flowers than do plants of the same variety on their own roots; and that plants of some varieties cannot be grown, or at least profitably, grown, from cuttings. Budding enables any rose grower to have these otherwise excellent varieties in his garden at a reasonable cost. The great disadvantage of budded roses is their tendency to sucker. If these suckers are allowed to grow and the plant is otherwise neglected, in a year or two the budded variety will languish and die because it has been robbed of all the moisture and plant-food taken in by the roots. The be-



Fig. 63. HIGH AND LOW BUDDED ROSE PLANTS

The latter kind should be chosen

ginner will therefore be more certain of results if he confines his attentions to those varieties that do well on their own roots. If he succeeds with these, he will sooner or later venture to plant budded varieties because he will realize that otherwise he is denied the finest kinds of roses. The suckers are not difficult to distinguish, as the leaves are composed of seven or nine leaflets, while the garden varieties usually have five. The *manetti* and the Brier have a distinct color in the young shoots and unfolding leaves, which is readily learned with a little study.

Field-grown plants two years old are usually considered best. If budded plants are wanted, the buyer should insist that they be budded low (Fig. 63). These may be obtained dormant or started in growth in pots. In New York State dormant plants should be set early in the spring before freezing weather is entirely over. Hybrid Perpetuals and very strong-growing Hybrid Teas may be planted in the fall in beds prepared the previous spring, and if given adequate winter protection will produce good results the following summer. Although the plants started in pots are a little more expensive, the buyer is more independent of seasonal conditions as he may delay planting until danger of killing frosts is over. These growing plants usually continue without any check when transferred to open ground. At the Rose Testing Garden at Ithaca the two-year-old plants started in the greenhouse in pots have given best results the first summer and thus have wintered best. The plants set in the fall were next best. These results follow where early spring planting is uncertain because of excessive rains. Small rose plants from two-and-one-half or four-inch pots are not recommended for setting in rose beds in this State. Such stock should be grown a year or two in a nursery row in the vegetable garden or elsewhere, and when large enough can be transplanted where wanted.

Tree, or standard, roses are budded on stems at a height of thirty inches to four feet, while half standards are budded at a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. The varieties budded are those of weak or pendulous habit, as these make finer-shaped heads than varieties of stiff and erect growth. Tree roses have not been successful in America because the stems, or stocks, used were not sufficiently hardy to withstand freezing and sun scald. If *Rosa rugosa* or other very

hardy stocks should prove generally successful, the use of roses grown in the tree form should be encouraged, as such plants properly placed in the rose garden break the uniformity of sky line of the beds and thus add very much to the artistic effect.

CARE OF DORMANT PLANTS BEFORE SETTING

Sometimes plants are received in the spring in a frozen condition. Such plants should be completely covered with moist soil or buried for a few days in a well-drained situation. Plants shipped later, from poor packing or from unusual or unavoidable delays, sometimes reach the purchaser in a shriveled condition and may be saved by giving them a like treatment.

When plants are received under the best possible conditions, they often die because proper precautions were not taken to prevent the roots from drying in the sun and wind. The roots should be kept moist from the moment they are taken up until they are planted, and too much care cannot be taken for their protection. Should the arrival of the plants be delayed until the season is well advanced and a cloudy day cannot be had for planting, it is best to place the plants in pails or tubs of water, removing one plant at a time as needed. As soon as a bed is planted, a mulch of marsh hay or straw should be applied, to prevent the wood from drying out in the wind and sun. If the plants are exposed to the effects of a spring drought or to abnormally high temperatures immediately after setting, unless frequently syringed with water or protected as described, there will frequently be some losses, thus spoiling the effect of the beds the first season.

PLANTING

Before setting, the plants should be examined and all broken roots cut off. Budded roses should be examined for buds or incipient shoots from the stock, which should be cut out. Large deep holes should be dug for the plants, the roots spread out evenly, and the holes filled with well-pulverized soil. To prevent any unfilled crevices among the mass of roots, the plant should be shaken lightly while filling in the soil. When the hole is almost full, pack the soil firmly by treading on it. If the soil is not too wet to

handle, firming it will do no harm and is an essential to success. Budded roses should be planted so that the bud union, generally indicated by a crook in the stem, is two inches below the surface of the bed. (Fig. 66.) If thus planted, the number of suckers is reduced to a minimum if not entirely eliminated. Own-root roses should be set the same depth as before transplanting. If the ground is dry, a good watering should be given.

The started plants are easier to set, but it is essential that the balls of soil and roots are thoroughly moist before planting. A thorough watering given a few hours prior to setting will leave the plants in better condition to handle than if given immediately beforehand. The depth to set is the same as that for dormant plants.

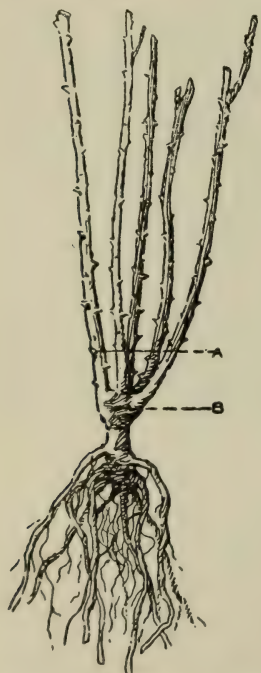


Fig. 66. A DORMANT PLANT

A, depth to which plant should be set; B, point where plant was budded.

Plants set in the fall should be pruned back to twelve to fifteen inches, because if left longer the canes are whipped about in the wind, and the excess of top over root transpires moisture rapidly and the wood shrivels and dies. If the plants are cut back as described and properly protected, enough wood will remain to produce a good crop of flowers. Spring-set dormant plants should be pruned back as soon as set to three or five shoots or canes within three or four inches of the soil. The uppermost bud left in each cane should point outward since these buds grow most vigorously and would soon interlace if pointing inward. Cutting back after planting is necessary if a strong vigorous growth is desired the first season; otherwise the plants will often merely remain alive during this period.

CULTIVATION

As soon as the plants are set, the beds should be leveled with a rake, care being used to see whether each plant is set at the proper depth. Throughout the growing season until September, the soil should be frequently stirred with hoe and rake so as to maintain a mulch of finely pulverized soil over the beds. The soil should never be allowed to bake if a supply of flowers is desired. After every hard rain, as soon as the soil has dried enough, the beds should be hoed and raked. During the cultivating the budded plants should be examined for suckers, which should be removed promptly.

The Ideal Gardener

THE one great secret of gardening is that a garden is no place for egotism. Work in it as hard as you please, but work, so that when your work is done you may forget both it and yourself in the pleasant place of forgetfulness that you have made. That you will never do if you start with any competitive intention ; for there will always be plenty of gardeners to compete with you and remind you of your own shortcomings. The gardener who is non-competitive does not fear competition. He only tries to make his garden what he wishes it to be ; and he is not concerned about what other gardeners think of his knowledge or skill. He furnishes it as a man who knows how to live furnishes his house, and not like a collector who will sacrifice all beauty and comfort to the completeness of his collection. As for other gardens, there may be many more beautiful ; he is glad of it, and as a poet is glad of all the poetry in the world. But his garden is not to be compared with them.

Notes on Pruning Roses

THERE is a large element of truth in the statement that writers on roses devote far too limited a space to definite cultural directions, and even many of the recognized text books do not analyze very closely the principles of pruning. There is perhaps some excuse for this. The queen of flowers is such an entrancing subject, that it must be comparatively easy for the enthusiastic writer to be carried away by its poetry, overlooking to some extent the plain everyday duties necessary for successful culture. There is among growers a constant desire to know more about their favorites, and especially something about the rules of pruning. It is hoped that these rough notes may be of some value.

In the early days of rose popularity, much apparently profitless discussion centered on the question, "Shall we prune?" To-day it appears to the average grower, that much better results would have followed a discussion on the question, "How shall we prune?" Two schools of thought used to argue that pruning weakened, and that no pruning weakened. These statements of theory may be left while the actual practice is examined.

Mons. J. P. Vibert, a great French grower, wrote in 1830 : "Pruning consists in removing diseased and awkwardly placed branches, and in shortening others, according to the nature of the species or variety, the number of flowers it produces, and the ease with which they develop, added to some other reasons which can only be determined when actually at work on the plant itself." This may not be a perfect definition, but it has the honor of holding its own, even at this distance of time. That pruning has to be done, is to-day a simple statement of fact. How then is the subject understood by modern growers? Briefly summed up, pruning consists in cutting off some branches of the plant, the object being to regulate the growth, by removing shoots that are useless, or would become worse than useless if allowed to remain. Vigorous varieties often produce more shoots than can be perfected by the flow of sap, hence the need of thinning. Pruning is often directed to increasing the number of branches, or to replacing the spent wood of previous years. One object is to strengthen the flow of sap

near the base of the plant. Other reasons will occur to readers but these are just a few. Whatever may be the ultimate end in view, it is important that the means used shall be correct.

Though various sections of roses will require differing methods of treatment, there are some general rules that may be first laid down and followed. All tools used, whether knives or secateurs, should be sharp enough to make clean cuts. Much of the bruising of the bark caused by secateurs—and which is often the birthplace of disease—could be avoided if these instruments were kept in decent working condition. The operator should practice making clean cuts, for there is more real art in this operation than many people think. The best of tools clumsily handled are worse than useless. The whole principle is embodied in the word cut, not mangle. Nearly all roses grown are grafted on some strong, growing stock, which, if allowed, will soon strangle the growth of the plant, so that at all seasons of the year, any suckers coming from below the union of stock and variety, should be ruthlessly removed. Limits of space will prevent going into detail on this matter, but observation and experience both show that there is need for its emphasis, even amongst good rose-growers. There can be no mistake in taking away any dead, dying, or diseased wood. Some amateur growers occasionally hesitate to cut out wood that is only slightly diseased, especially if the plant is thin, but even though the treatment seems drastic, it always pays in the end. Before shortening branches generally, it is well to make sure that no shoots cross each other. This defect not only spoils the symmetry of the plant, but will eventually cause one branch to rub against another with bad results. One other rule, often overlooked, is, always prune to a bud pointing away from the centre of the bush. The wisdom of this is obvious, as it tends to keep the centre open, letting in sun and air, a more artistic appearance always following. Bearing in mind these general suggestions, we will take up a few of the more popular sections at present grown :

AUSTRIAN BRIARS.—These do not need much pruning, beyond a general cleaning out in the spring, and a little shortening of straggling growths, the bloom usually appearing on the wood of previous years. There are, however, a few new hybrids of a different habit, these being the better for pruning along the lines advised for hybrid perpetuals.

BABY RAMBLERS.—One of the easiest to grow and prune. Unlike many plants it is safe to cut these with the view to a shapely bush, not forgetting the first principles previously suggested. Especially here it should be remembered, that it is wise to prune weak shoots closer than the more vigorous. This tends to provide strong growth for the future.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.—Should be pruned in early spring, but there is no need to be too hurried in this connection, For best results and perfect blooms, the pruning may be hard, shortening to within a few inches of the ground. This is one of the sections that usually calls for some thinning, and congestion should be carefully avoided. Some of the varieties are inclined to throw all their strength into one or two shoots in the growing season, weakening to some extent the balance of the plant. When this happens, it is wise to stop the robust growths, and though this may be the means of checking the blooms on this particular branch, it will help to even up the whole plant, which is more important. If on any of these a quantity of bloom is required for a show in the border, some branches may be left a few inches longer. Care should be exercised in this direction to avoid overloading the bush with wood beyond its capacity to develop decent blooms.

HYBRID TEAS.—This is probably the most popular rose class to-day and deserves all the attention it can possibly receive. To a very large extent the pruning problem is solved by winter-killing of the tips, yet there is a tendency occasionally to forget that the six inches of the plant nearest the ground, demands as much attention as any part. It is from here that the strongest growths and resulting blooms are produced. After the dead wood is removed, the operator may easily decide how to continue. If it be remembered that on the average, these varieties produce—or should produce—a bloom on practically every shoot, the plan to follow is fairly clear. Any weak branch left with more than, say two buds, would probably throw several shoots, neither of them vigorous enough to mature a bloom. This obvious fact decides at once the action to be taken with the weaker branches. The remaining branches can then be shortened, though not so severely as suggested for the preceding section, leaving sufficient buds on each to develop blooming shoots. It is sometimes wise to prune these varieties, for the direct purpose of producing robust growth for later blooming. Where this

is the case some branches, especially the weaker, could be cut to one or two buds, one of the shoots being saved, in view of a strong stalk for the following year. Where the blooms of this section are used for decoration and cut with any length of stem, there is but little summer pruning necessary, but it is well to watch for runaway growths and by judicious stopping keep the plant in shape.

MOSS VARIETIES.—There is some little difference of opinion as to the treatment of this section, but it is now generally conceded that shortening the branches considerably secures the best results. A method somewhat less severe than usually followed for hybrid perpetuals is perhaps the best to adopt.

PENZANCE BRIARS AND RUGOSA VARIETIES.—Demanding much the same method, these may be treated together. They are chiefly planted where there is sufficient room for development, hence very little in the way of pruning is required. What is done, should be directed to keeping the plants in shape or within the limits for which they were intended. As in all kinds that do not call for severe cutting, some effort will occasionally have to be made with a view to renewing the bush. This may be easily done by pruning some plants, or some parts of a plant, to within a few inches of the ground and when the new wood is sufficiently advanced the balance may be similarly treated.

RAMBLER VARIETIES.—To effectively deal with the section, of which *Crimson Rambler* may be taken as a type, they should be cut but little in the spring. Dead wood, of course, must be removed and the lengthy branches shortened. Nearly all the varieties bloom on wood made in the previous year. It follows that the pruning should be done to encourage strong growth from the base of the plant. In July, immediately after blooming, the shoots that have just flowered should be shortened or removed, and in nearly all cases this will quicken the growth of robust shoots which, with ordinary care, will furnish sheets of bloom in the succeeding year. The climbing Hybrid Tea varieties will not need quite such drastic treatment, but the ultimate aim here should also be the production of strong wood for later blooming.

Though the kinds briefly dealt with do not by any means cover all the roses in cultivation, they are the most generally

grown and certainly the most popular. With the exception named, all should be pruned in the spring, and where the plants are protected, this material should be removed before growth commences, at least some days before pruning. Any attempt to deal with the treatment of different varieties in the same class would be laborious and unattractive. It is well to observe, however, that there are little peculiarities attached to varieties here and there that may demand some variation in treatment. This will be readily seen by the worker who studies, in however small degree, the plants under his care. Much may be learnt about pruning at blooming time when the wise gardener will note defects, see possible improvements, and the need for some alteration of method. A note book in this connection is a good investment. Variations of soil, and atmosphere, may also affect the growth of some varieties, demanding a change in the method of operation. These indications will be apparent to the grower who lives in sympathy with the plants under his care, while intelligent observation, and continual practice, cannot fail to gradually develop perfect knowledge.

W. E. GROVES.

John Connon Co., Limited, Hamilton.

The Baltic Rose

A ROSE I should like to see grown in Canada is the hardy Baltic rose, the single variety grown wild on the shores of the Baltic. The cultivated variety (double, deep salmon pink) is hardy and a very profuse bloomer. In an exceptionally mild year, in S. Wales I gathered roses from one bush for twelve months—by the bunch in summer and three or four blooms a week in winter. It does best as a very low standard, and can be trained round a circular wire or left to grow as it pleases. It needs a fairly light soil. The scent is sweet but not strong.

EMELINE H. LEACH.

The Rose-Garden of my Imagination

BY HENRY J. MOORE

THERE are perhaps no more beautiful spots on earth than rose gardens. Beautiful as they are, there is always something that may be done to make them more so, or at least to enhance their attractiveness, especially at a time when the flowers are not produced plentifully after June and July, the months of roses, are past. True, the hybrid teas will flower until frost checks growth in November, but so intermittently that we often desire every month were June.

We should not become impatient with our roses. When we consider the smallness of our efforts in their culture, these God-given flowers repay us a thousandfold. Did you ever stop to think that our modern roses, especially the hybrid teas, represent the farthest step the scientific breeder has reached in the development of our hardy flowers? Queen of Flowers, no work of human hands can repay you for your beauty! You may not have attained the stage where your perpetually borne flowers will make every month a June, but you have reached a stage where your beauty has become indispensable to those earthly paradises we call gardens. What can we do to help our rose gardens to become more attractive from the snow of spring during the intervening months until the frost of winter? There is much we can do, but unless we have the means to do it we must not attempt too much at a time. Let us commence by arranging our roses so that the individual varieties will be in separate beds. Thus we might have a bed each of J. B. Clark, Richmond, Gruss an Teplitz, Duchess of Wellington, Prince de Bulgarie, Mme. Ed. Herriott, Caroline Testout, Killarney pink or white, or of any variety for which the grower has preference. By this method of arrangement we have a splendid opportunity of obtaining the right color effect, or at least of making the general effect more pleasing.

Now suppose that we try to extend the period over which the flowers are displayed, or rather to augment the display (for the hybrid teas will flower to some extent all summer

and fall). Therefore, let us plant beds of the baby ramblers as Maman Levavasseur, Gloire des Polyanthes, Jessie, Snowstorm, Cecile Brunner, Etoile d'Or, and many others. These beds should be included in our general plan and be interspersed between those of our hybrid teas or hybrid perpetuals. The ramblers will flower two to four weeks later than the hybrid perpetuals, and will greatly augment the hybrid teas, after their first flush of beauty has passed.

Roses in the air? Yes, we would have them drooping from arch, pergola and pillar. A neat archway at the entrance, covered with roses, will invite us to the beauty beyond, a pergola in the centre through which will pass one, or perhaps at right angles two of the beautiful grassy walks. In the shade of this pergola we would place seats along the sides, from the quiet restfulness of which the beauty and the fragrance of the garden could be enjoyed. Arches similar to the one at the entrance, perhaps a little smaller, we would now place at a few desirable points where they would add to the beauty of the garden but where they would not obstruct the view of or detract from the beauty of other objects. These would cover the narrow grass-walks.

Along the grassy walks, of which I think many would be curved, at suitable intervals and places, round beds would be made to contain the tall climbing roses. A central wooden pillar would be placed in each bed. The pillars would be of a neat ornamental design. The stems of the roses would not be crowded against the pillars, but would on their supports, which might be wires, be about one foot away at the centre, and would converge slightly toward the top of the pillars, at which point the supports would be fastened. It would thus be easy to spray and to prune the climbers, this in itself an advantage, but not comparable with that of the general effect which would be truly a "pillar of roses." No makeshifts such as are often seen, climbing roses bunched tightly to a single central stake, would be found in my garden.

In similar position to these pillars of roses, along the edges of the walks we would have fountains: not fountains of water, but fountains of roses. These would be the lovely weeping standard and half-standards, which are really climbing roses grafted on a long stem. Have you ever seen them in full bloom? The first time the writer saw a weeping standard in Canada, he felt a thrill of real pleasure, for you

know the climbing kinds bloom better in Canada than they do in Great Britain, the land of roses. The other types, at least most of them, do better in the old land. Perhaps we would have more double weeping standards than single ones, as the double flowers last longer in our Canadian climate. They would be chosen from among the following kinds : Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, White Dorothy, Excelsa, Delight, Blush Rambler, Tausendschon, Queen Alexandra, Rubin, Lady Gay, and Carmine Pillar.

If there were any boulders in my garden or its vicinity large enough for the purpose, they would be placed at the angles or curves of the walks or along the sides of the main walk (which, if the garden were large, would have a hard surface so that the traffic of wheelbarrows or wagons would do no harm). Around these boulders would be planted the dwarf climbers, so that the stems would cover them. You know, all so-called climbing roses do not naturally climb—they trail or ramble. So these roses would be allowed to trail and cover the boulders just as nature would have them do, and the barren surfaces of these boulders, acting as supports for the stems with their wealth of flowers, would help to transform many sports, otherwise commonplace and ordinary. How easy it would be to protect these plants in winter : nothing to do except to throw a little litter over them.

Some of the roses in my garden would be selected for their fragrance, independent of other qualities, if they were hardy. Can anyone imagine a rose garden without fragrance. The selection would be from among the following scented kinds : Hybrid teas, Edward Mawley, General McArthur, La France, and Richmond, Hybrid perpetuals, Alfred Colomb, Dupuy Jamain, Fisher Holmes, General Jacqueminot, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. John Laing, and Ulrich Brunner.

One or more beds in my garden would be planted with roses suitable for "pegging down," that is, with stems that could be bent down and be tied to short stakes driven in the ground. These varieties would be such as were likely to produce a profusion of flowers from their long stems. By this method the conventional way of growing roses would be departed from, and the otherwise usually bare and barren surfaces of the beds would be practically hidden by the mass

of leaves and flowers, which would have the appearance of carpeting the ground. For this purpose the following varieties are all excellent : Hybrid teas, Climbing Lady Ashtown (so-called on account of its long stems), Mrs. W. J. Grant, Gruss an Teplitz, Gustave Regis, J. B. Clark, Lady Waterloo, Hybrid perpetuals, Snow Queen (Frau Karl Druschki), Hugh Dickson and Baroness Rothschild. The Austrian hybrid Juliet is also excellent.

Having selected the roses and arranged them in their various positions, I would leave the old conventional methods still further behind. The beds containing the weak and less vigorous roses would be carpeted with pansies, violas, lobelias, many kinds of dwarf annuals, and even carpeting perennials. The latter would be planted so that they would not interfere with the cultivation of the soil around the roses. Do not misunderstand me. These perennials would not be more than twelve inches high. They would be of procumbent growth. *Campanula carpathica*, blue and white varieties, twelve inches high, *C glomerata Hendersonii*, twelve inches, *C G F Wilson*, violet blue, four inches, *C garganica erinus*, pale blue, four inches, *C garganica hirsuta*, with grey foliage and blue flowers, four inches, *C pulla*, purple, four inches, *C pumila*, blue, three inches. Some of these varieties would be tried. The *Carpathica* varieties have been tried. They flower from July until the end of September, even when not in flower their pretty foliage is an effective carpet.

At this point I will tell you a secret which the roses told me, viz., that in our dry, sunny summer climate the carpeting plants shade the ground, and consequently keep our (the roses) roots cool, and when we are properly cultivated and cared for, our stems grow strong and vigorous, more vigorous than when the sun blazes down upon our roots, and makes the earth very warm, for in summer we revel in a cool and moist soil. But, I said to the roses, is this the only way to keep the soil cool ? Oh, no ! they replied. Where carpeting plants are not used, and they are not used to any extent, we are always grateful when a mulch of half-decayed leaves or litter is spread over our roots ; in summer this keeps the soil cool and moist.

As previously mentioned, my garden would have some beds filled with pansies and violas. Plants raised during the fall for this purpose, and wintered in a protected cold

frame or greenhouse, could be planted in spring and would flower at once. Plants raised during the winter and early spring in the greenhouse, or on a hot bed in the frame, could be planted out in July and would flower until the first heavy frost. All through summer and fall the ground beneath the roses would be carpeted with pansies. How beautiful in relief are roses in their setting of pansy faces, just like precious stones in their platinum-tipped golden settings.

We have yet to learn that in many branches of our horticultural as well as other activities that true values are only brought out by comparison. Roses certainly do not suffer by comparison with pansies, neither do the latter with roses. As they are so different the innate beauties of each are developed to the highest pitch. Pansies never look so beautiful as when they look at you through a bed of roses. Roses are beautiful at all times, but never so beautiful as when framed in their lovely setting of pansies. Each are beautiful, as are all things which render helpful service, and that unconsciously.

This garden of my imagination is a big one. Nothing has been said about the roses in the garden of the people, without the means, or perhaps the imagination, who have only one or two small beds at their disposal. Would I plant roses in individual varieties in these beds? No, they would be mixed, and if the position was a very hot and sunny one, as, for instance, an enclosed city garden where very little air could stir, the darker shades of roses would be selected in preference to the lighter colored ones. The former retain their color longer in the intense light and almost unbearable heat.

Have you a vision of my rose garden? At some future time I will prepare a plan; then you will see whether it compares with the impression you have received through reading this article. This plan will not show any high fence, wall, or hedge. On the north and east, true, there will be some protection. If this is not buildings which already exist, small evergreen trees or flowering shrubs grouped in a border will afford it. On the south and west a boundary of herbaceous perennials will afford the only enclosure. This will add greatly to the beauty of the garden, and will not prevent even a three-year-old tot from seeing the roses. Perhaps you will notice a low, ornamental wire fence, perhaps

you will not. That will depend entirely upon how my neighbors respect me. If they allow their fowls or their dogs to stray and despoil my garden, there will be a fence high enough to keep them out. If, however, they love my roses as my real neighbors do, there will be no fence.

The gateway to my garden will always be open, and my little friends, for I have lots of them, will come and see the flowers, and when they depart they will have a rosebud in their chubby hands and a note of triumph in their voices. What of the grown folks? God will send them away with hearts bursting with happiness, bursting like dewy rosebuds into glory to leave their reflection eternally in other hearts.

A Plea for the Polyantha Rose

POLYANTHA ROSES IN AUTUMN
(*"The Garden," Dec. 15th, 1917.*)

A LITTLE collection of the older Dwarf Polyanthas has again provided a very pleasing show of late blooms.

During the second half of October and throughout November, Leonie Lamesch has been covered with its attractive coppery gold, carmine-tipped flowers. Jessie, most faithful and perpetual of all, has been equally good, thrusting up large trusses of cherry red. A very dainty semi-double is Carienvogel, its widespread blooms of delicatest yellow standing the roughest weather, despite their fragile appearance. Erna Teschendorff, though a lovely crimson, is hardly to be relied upon for this season, but, like Mrs. Cutbush, Baby Dorothy, and Aenchen Muller, it is admirable in the earlier autumn. A top-dressing of manure in September is very helpful in promoting these late blooms, and though the bushes have such a prolonged period of flowering, spring and summer invariably find them as prolific as ever.



THE PRIZE BASKET

Mrs. W. H. B. AIKINS has carried off the prize in this competition for five years.

Methods of Rose Growing

Propagation by Budding

BY ROBERT HUEY

Philadelphia

*Reprinted, by permission, from the 1917 "American Rose Annual,"
published by the American Rose Society.*

AFTER some forty years of experimentation with various methods of growing roses, the writer is convinced that with most of the dwarf roses the best results can be obtained only by budding upon a suitable stock—Manetti for the Hybrid Perpetuals, Brier cuttings and seedling Brier for the Hybrid Teas and Teas ; while all three classes can be successfully grown on seedlings of the Japanese Polyantha Multiflora.

Budding is practised to secure a more vigorous root-action and consequently greater growth and development. It is not necessary to consume time and space to prove this, for the consensus of opinion with all amateur rosarians in the United States who have tried both budded and own-root plants is overwhelmingly in favor of budded stock for dwarf roses.

For the Hybrid Wichuraianas and other strong-growing varieties, nothing can be gained by budding, for there is no stock on which these could be worked that would add to their vigor. They do better on their own roots than when budded.

Most of the amateur rosarians in England grow annually a bed of stocks on which to bud favorite or rare varieties, and there is no good reason why we in the United States should not follow their good example.

The process of budding is simple and easily learned, and the results more than repay the slight amount of trouble and work involved. There is also a great amount of satisfaction to the amateur in producing good plants that will compare favorably with any he may purchase. The American amateur to-day is entirely dependent on the nurseryman or the dealer for new plants, therefore the writer, looking hopefully forward to the time when there shall be "a rose for every home, a bush for every garden," offers this little

contribution to the brotherhood to which he so proudly belongs, in an effort to speed the welcome day.

The Japanese Polyantha Multiflora has proved to be a good stock for most of the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Teas in this climate. It is of very vigorous growth, and its seedlings mature rapidly. Seed sown in a southeastern window of a dwelling house on February 9 produced plants large enough to set in the open ground early in May, and to bud in August. Of nineteen buds set at this time, sixteen "took," but three were lost during the winter.

If the buds are inserted on the collar between the first "break" and the roots, there will be no suckers; but if the stocks are grown from cuttings, the usual risk of suckers being thrown out will be encountered. The best buds are obtained from a flowering shoot at the time that the bloom is fully open. The upper bud is usually not so "plump" as the others. If so, it should not be used, but the others will generally be in the right condition. When the shoot is cut, the groups of leaves should be removed, leaving half an inch of the footstalk at each bud for convenience in handling.

With a sharp knife cut the bud from the cion, beginning at a point half an inch above the bud and ending half an



Fig. 2. DETAILS OF ROSE BUDDING

A, the stock, with slit cut for insertion of bud; B, the rose shoot; C, bud cut from shoot; D, bud inserted in stock; E, wrapping of raffia.

inch below, removing the bud with a small portion of the wood attached. (See B and C, Fig. 2.) Then, with the point of the knife inserted between this layer of the wood and the bark, remove the wood carefully and the bud is ready for insertion. If on removing this layer of

wood a deep indentation appears beneath the bud, this is evidence that the

wood is too ripe and that the eye has been removed. Seek a less ripe shoot.

Remove the soil carefully from around the stock, exposing the upper roots and wipe clean. Plan to insert the bud at the collar, *i.e.*, that portion of the stock between the uppermost root and the first shoot. This space is usually

from an inch to an inch and a quarter in length, and affords ample space for a successful operation. Be sure that your budding-knife is sharp, for you always need a clean cut. Make a longitudinal incision through the bark one inch in length and a crosscut of about one quarter of an inch at the top of the longitudinal incision, but do not cut into the wood any deeper than necessary. Insert the thin bone handle of the budding-knife into the incision at the top and gently separate the bark from the wood on both sides the full length of the cut, about a quarter of an inch wide. (See A and D, Fig 2.)

If the bark does not separate readily, the stock is not in the best condition for the success of the operation. Soak the plant and adjacent ground *thoroughly* and wait two days, when you will find that the bark will separate satisfactorily.

The bud should be cut *now* (not before) and inserted by sliding it under the bark, beginning at the top and gently pushing it down. If any portion of the bark projects above the cross-cut, trim this off evenly. If the lower end of the bud is cut to a triangular point, it can readily be pushed to place. Bring the edges of the cut together and tie *tightly* with *wet* raffia, beginning below the cut and ending above it. Be sure that every portion of the cut is covered and that the edges are drawn tightly to the bud, but dexterously pass the raffia around the eye as it must not be covered. (See E, Fig 2.) Do not remove any branches from the stock unless it is necessary to get at the collar, in which case cut out one or two of the lowest. The more wood left, the greater the flow of sap.

Be sure that no dirt gets into the incision or on the bud. Do not cover the bud with earth, but protect it from the sun's rays. The north side of the stock will be found the best in which to insert the bud, in this climate. The operation is now complete until February, when the entire top of the stock should be cut off clean, about half an inch above the bud.

If upon examination it is found that the bud has not "taken," the stock should not be cut back, but budded on the other side the following June. As soon as the bud begins to grow, a light stake should be driven close to the plant and the new growth tied to it, that it may not be blown out by high winds until firmly established.

The plant should be taken up in the autumn and placed in its permanent home, with the bud set about two inches beneath the surface.

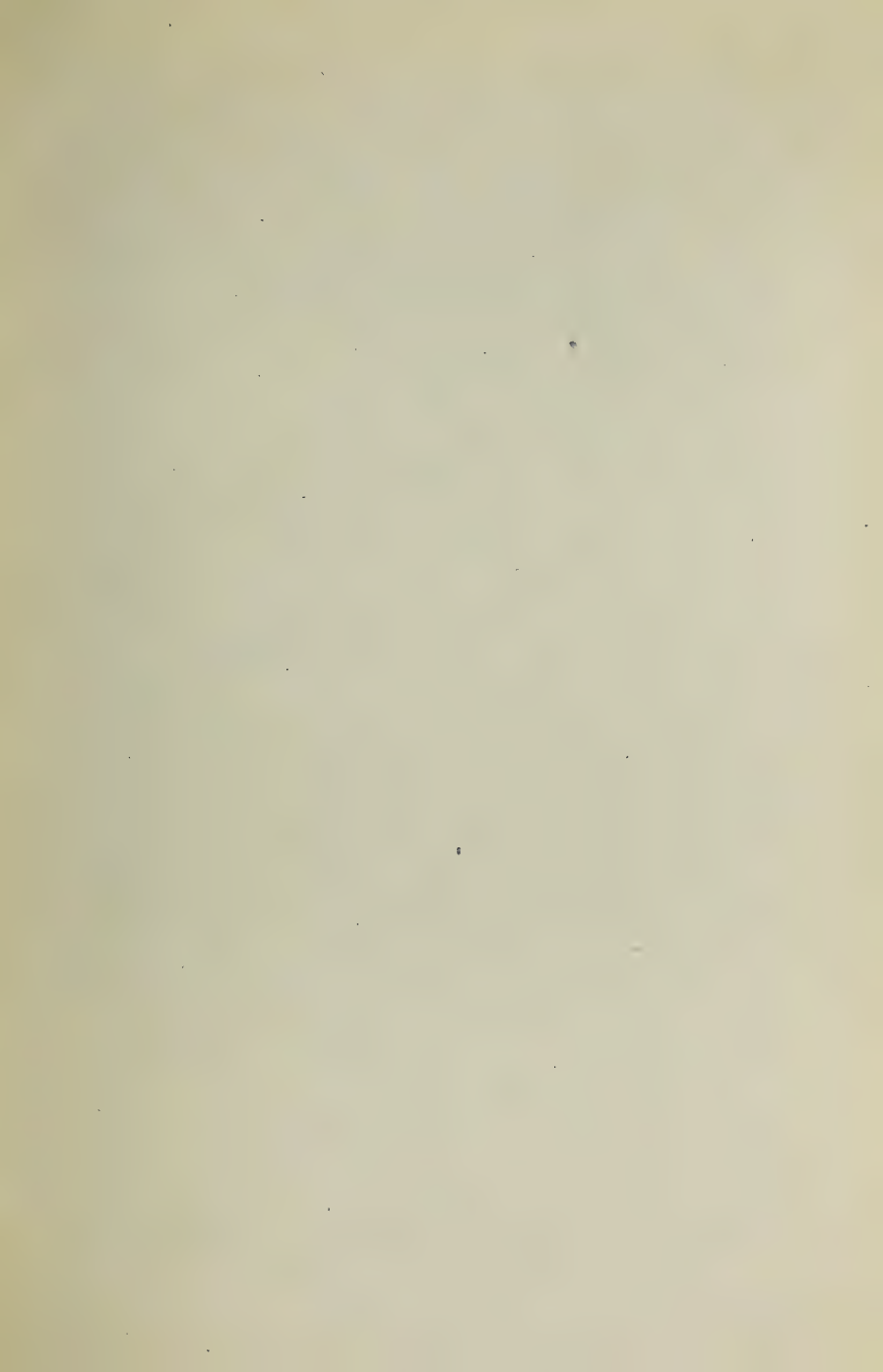
One or two plants of the Japanese Polyantha Multiflora in every garden will yield sufficient seed from which to raise a hundred or more stocks.*

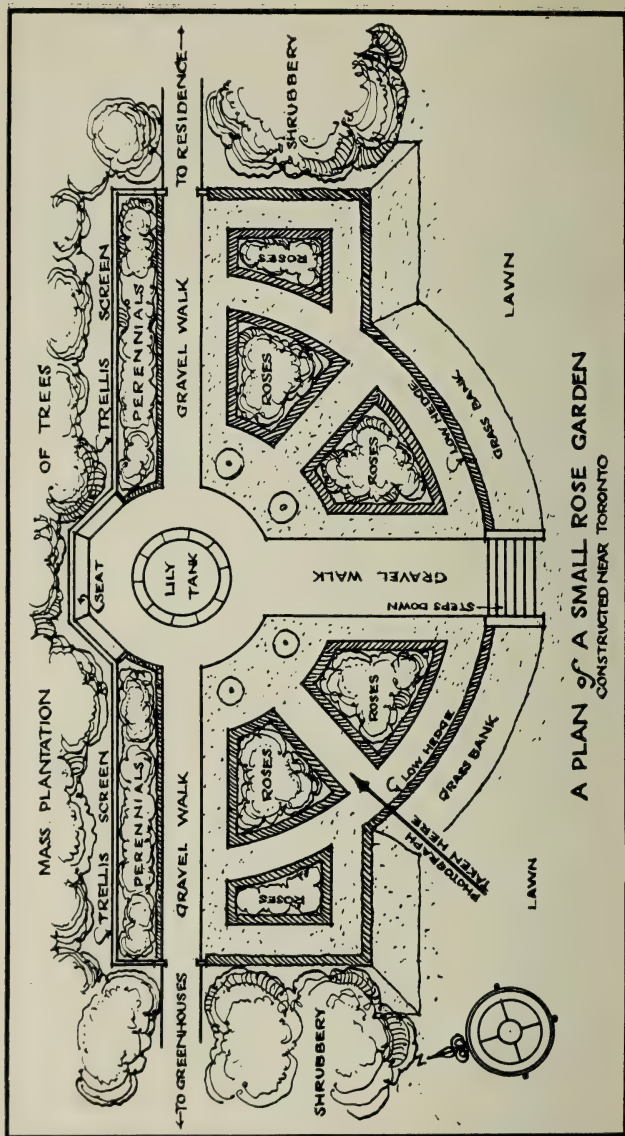
* Dr. Robert Huey has been a devoted rosarian for a full generation, and he writes from the standpoint of knowledge as well as interest. In Mr. Good's article on "Springfield Roses" the claims for own-root roses are fully set forth, and it is therefore appropriate to thus hear from one who based his opinions about budding upon long experience. It is also in point to note that three plans for rose-increase are set forth in these pages, recording the state of propagating progress in 1917.—EDITOR.

The illustrations were drawn from photographs supplied by Dr. Huey.

OUT IN THE FIELDS

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play.
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees.
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees ;
The foolish fears of what might happen,
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay.
Among the hushing of the corn
Where the drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.





GARDEN PLANNED BY L. A. & H. B. DUNNINGTON-GRUBB

The Decorative Value of Rose Species

THOUGH much has already been published in our Annual Report on the "Species of Roses," the subject has not been approached, so far, from the standpoint of their decorative value. While a compilation of species, with particulars as to their origin and introduction, may be of immense interest to botanists, it is not of much practical use to the amateur horticulturist, who is usually more concerned with obtaining an artistic result in his garden than with increasing his academic knowledge of the 50 or more species of wild roses contained in the world's flora.

Most of the wild roses, while too rampant in growth for introduction into the rose garden proper, are of considerable decorative merit and, when suitably placed, may form valuable additions to the shrubbery, rock, and wild gardens, and not a few can be grown as lawn specimens and hedges.

More than half the known rose species come from the East—China, Japan, Persia and India, and therefore some will undoubtedly prove too tender for Eastern Canada. On the other hand, many of the Oriental wild roses are found at high altitudes on Mountain ranges, and these latter should be worthy of a trial in our gardens, as some are extremely ornamental.

As it is obviously impossible for me to give a complete list of the wild roses and their special uses in cultivation, I have chosen about twenty species of proved merit and present them alphabetically.

AUSTRIAN COPPER.—This is a natural variety of *Rosa Lutea* (Austrian briar) and is the only true scarlet rose known to us. The unusual vividness of the upper surface of the petals is accentuated by their buff reverse. It is difficult to imagine anything more dazzling than a well grown Austrian Copper in full bloom. It can be encouraged to climb and can be grown on a rough trellis or a low pillar. As a subject for a large rock garden, it is gorgeous when seen scrambling over massive rock work. If I could only grow one rose species I believe It would be this one.

ROSA BLANDA.—The Labrador rose. This is a North American species and is found locally. It is of shrubby growth and is ornamental in winter on account of its red stems. The flowers are pink and of a good size. It is suitable for rough banks or wild gardens or open shrubbery.

ROSA BRUNONIS.—This is a handsome rose which comes to us from India. It is a little tender and easily cut by frost, but, as it is a very vigorous grower, it soon makes good any damage done during the winter. It produces white flowers with yellow centres in clusters in July. It requires plenty of room, as it forms a tall bush. It looks well in a sheltered shrubbery or climbing up an old tree trunk.

ROSA CAROLINA.—This is an American species resembling *Rosa Lucida*, but is of distinct value on account of its late blooming. It begins to flower in August and continues throughout September. The inflorescence is in clusters and the flowers, which are crimson in bud, become lighter in color as they expand. It forms a bush six feet high and is suitable for shrubbery or wild garden.

ROSA GIGANTEA.—From India. So called on account of the enormous size of the pure white single flowers which are five inches across. This rose has probably not yet been tried in Canada and may prove too tender. It is suitable for a prominent position in a choice shrubbery.

ROSA HAGONIS.—From Central China. The foliage is light green and the flowers, which are often two inches across, are a soft yellow. It blooms early and would look handsome in a rock garden.

ROSA HUMILIS.—A charming little rose with single, pink flowers. It blooms twice in the season and is suitable for a small rock garden.

ROSA LUCIDA.—North American species. This rose is well worth growing, as it is ornamental all the year round. Its glossy foliage takes on wonderful shades of purple in the Autumn, which makes a pleasing contrast with its scarlet fruit. After the leaves have fallen, it is still attractive on account of its red twigs. It should be planted in slight shade, as the strong sun tends to scorch the large rosy pink flowers which are borne in clusters. It can be either grown as a bush or hedge.

ROSEA LUTEA.—The Austrian briar. A hardy rose, with single yellow flowers. It is the parent of the better known double form—the Persian Yellow. It is a fine subject for a warm bank or a large rock garden.

ROSA MULTIFLORA, or polyantha. From Japan. It is the parent of many of our climbing roses. It is very rampant and will quickly climb a tree or cover a building or pergola. It is also good for covering a bank. It has long, spineless shoots, glossy green foliage and small single white flowers in a crowded truss. This rose is similar to the *Rosa Wichuriana* in its uses.

ROSA NATIDA.—A spreading bush, with glossy leaves which turn a brilliant color in the fall. It has crimson stems and spines and rosy crimson flowers and coral red fruit. It grows to a height of one and one-half to two feet and is one of the best of the wild roses for a small rock garden. It also makes a good dwarf hedge or edging.

ROSA OCHROLEUCA.—From Siberia. A fine, hardy rose, with yellow flowers. It is even less fastidious than *Rosa Lutea*. Makes a handsome bush for the shrubbery.

PERSIAN YELLOW (see *Rosa Lutea*). Handsome lawn specimen. Also good for banks and large rock gardens.

ROSA POMIFERA.—The apple rose. So called on account of its very large pear- or apple-shaped fruit, which are 1" to 1½" long, bright red and bristly. These give the plant a highly ornamental appearance. It bears single blush pink flowers, but it is chiefly on account of its fruit that it is grown. It forms a handsome vigorous bush for the shrubbery.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. Sweet briar. An excellent rose for a formal clipped hedge. It is indeed the only rose which is not impatient of the shears. It makes a good hedge for enclosing a rose garden and needs no support. It is very hardy and while preferring a sunny position, will thrive in half shade. Its fragrant foliage entitles it to a place in every garden. It bears small, deep pink, sweet-scented flowers if grown as a bush.

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA.—This is a rose which is not sufficiently grown in this country. It is the red leaved briar. The young foliage is a rich plum color suffused with a glaucous, silvery bloom. The flowers are small and deep in color and tend to accentuate the red of the foliage. The fruit is deep

crimson. It is highly ornamental in shrubbery or large rock garden.

ROSA RUGOSA.—The Japanese crinkled rose. This handsome rose is too well known to need a description, but perhaps a few suggestions as to where to plant it will not be unwelcome. In the first place it can be boldly massed in large beds much as one would plant rhododendrons. Or it can be used as a lawn specimen, or for grouping in a mixed shrubbery. It is very hardy and thrives in smoky towns. It is also good for waterside planting and forms a massive hedge when given plenty of room.

ROSA SERICEA.—Unique among roses, having only four petals like a Maltese cross. The fern-like foliage leaves average eleven leaflets on a long stem. The flowers are pure white. There are two forms of this rose, the most ornamental being *Pteracantha*, which has crimson thorns enormously dilated at base, which is sometimes one and one-half inches long. It forms a large, striking and unusual bush for shrubbery, wild garden or rockery. It flowers very early. A rose to be strongly recommended.

ROSA SETIGERA.—The Prairie rose. Forms a big bush covered in July and August with large, rich, rose-colored flowers. In habit of growth it is a loose, wild pillar rose and can be allowed to ramble over low trees or walks.

ROSA SPINOSSISSIMA.—The Burnet rose. This is the parent of the Scotch briars. It is extremely hardy and will thrive on the poorest of sandy soil. I have found it growing on the sand dunes in South Wales, so close to the sea that it must have been covered by salt spray during every storm. It was growing out of pure sand which was unable to support even a blade of grass. In such a position it is very dwarf, but in good soil it grows from two to three feet in height. The flowers are large and of a deep cream shade, produced singly in the early summer. The fruit is black. It forms a most attractive subject for a small rock garden or for growing on the tops of "dry" walls.

ROSA WICHURIANA.—A native of Japan. The type has been much neglected of late years in order to give place to its numerous and attractive hybrids. None of the latter, however, can equal the parent as a covering for banks and a ground carpenter. It is, in fact, a good substitute of English

Ivy. Its habit is prostrate. The branches, which lie flat on the ground, often make twelve feet of growth in one season. The leaves are small and of a dark, metallic green. The flowers are single and pure white. This rose cannot be too highly recommended. When grown on a tall standard it forms a graceful weeper.

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot !
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school
Of peace ; and yet the fool
Contentends that God is not—
Not God ! in gardens ! when the eve is cool ?
Nay, but I have a sign ;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

—*Thomas Edward Brown.*

An Island Rose Garden

ROSE growing at the Island—Toronto Island—requires the creation of a garden from the most elementary beginnings. On a sand beach nature has provided drainage, very tangibly, and some say that a recipe for a rose garden must begin “first catch your drainage.” The drainage is there and also a very agreeable rose growing climate, although it is rather backward in coaxing blooms for Rose Exhibition time. Nature stops there in her bounteous gifts, for actual soil for the garden has to be brought from the City in scows or in carts over the ice in winter.

There is a well accepted procedure for the making of an Island garden. For months you have been measuring up, have made half a hundred designs on backs of envelopes, on flat stones, or with a sharp stick in the sand, and have discussed it all with your neighbors, who, undoubtedly, too, are enthusiasts, for these good people, supposedly careworn and weary and away from the City for the summer, will invariably succumb to gardening. Eventually the garden design is established, but these first designs, although they may be carried out, are only temporary, for you will find that all Island gardens invariably have a process of evolution and expansion. Garden designs are here serious affairs, as every atom of earth, brought from long distances to this barren sand, has a very appreciable value and is a cherished possession to be placed most discriminately just where needed. The gardens have not merely breadth and length but they have that unseen dimension of depth and it is the depth that costs. If you grow roses under such conditions, and that is the height of a gardener's ambition, you will have to dig deeply in sand and in pocket before you can accomplish your end. However, you must keep pace with your enthusiasm, so toil and cost are cast to the winds.

At Cranford, our summer home, there was a few years ago merely a strip of beach between Lake Ontario and the Bay about three hundred feet wide, with some small willows and poplars dotted here and there. The building of the cottage engaged all attention the first summer and the first garden in the succeeding year. This was merely a couple of small square beds, kept from merging into the drifting sand



No. 1. MR. P. H. MITCHELL'S GARDEN SITE, SPRING, 1913

No. 2. PLAN OF MR. P. H. MITCHELL'S ISLAND GARDEN

by some boards, and this just whetted ambition. Ambition ran riot, I must confess, for then started a plan of development which, after several changes, each involving the moving of many tons of earth, covered an area about one hundred and fifty feet by fifty feet, and this required several hundred loads of clay and loam. To accomplish a garden from the uninviting beginning seen in the first photograph seems almost hopeless, but to-day, as our garden nears completion, it does seem well worth while.

The rose garden at first was laid out in a rather geometrical pattern and had earth down eighteen inches in the sand. There was high water that first year and we greatly feared wet feet for the roses and, of course, sixty roses were never enough, so the next change was made; the rose garden was redesigned, making the soil deeper and raising the rose garden about a foot higher than the rest, with a low brick wall and steps to bound it. Photograph No. 4 shows a bit of the garden near the retaining wall.

Around the west, north and east boundaries a simple trellis was erected and against this are climbers and bush roses. The beds are generally designed to take two rows of bushes, although should we have to place three rows in the bed this would be as convenient for cultivating as the two rows. The dwarf roses are placed about seventeen inches apart, which seem ample for all but the more rampant hybrid perpetuals, which I would like to see twenty-four or at least twenty-two inches apart. The bush roses and climbers are alternated on the back row, thirty-six inches apart. At the back of the garden there is a round bed, in the centre of which some day will be placed a graceful garden figure and this is designed to be then the objective point of the garden. A small summer house is placed to one side facing one of the grass paths in the Rose Garden, while the tea house on the terrace behind the cottage overlooks the whole.

Now I cannot talk about the garden without telling about our favorite roses. First of all must come the favorite rose. It is a hard decision to make. What is the one rose you would want should all others be denied? This would be an interesting question for everyone and when answered what multitudes of defences would be made for Her Royal Highness, Frau Karl Druschki?—no, there is no perfume.

George Dickson ?—a little sparing in bloom and too many double centres. Conrad Meyer ?—a massive bush with a hundred or more immense perfect blooms comes near it. Joseph Hill ?—with that bronzy holly-like foliage and the glowing flowers ; it is a great favorite. No, I find I cannot pin down to any one of these nor can I think of only one, but let me name three : Irish Elegance, Mme. Herriot and Lieutenant Chaure. Some one at my elbow just now says, “But you have left out Mrs. John Laing, Caroline Testout and Lady Ashtown—you have no pinks.” Now I am on the defensivè.

Irish Elegance is unsurpassed as a decorative rose. In our country days, how charming the briar roses were along the roadside paths, their simplicity and delicacy of form appealed as few great double roses can and with what a soothed mind one can turn from contemplating hundreds of immense, highly developed roses to a bed of Irish Elegance, with those simple five-petalled blooms just unfolding from their brilliant buds against the soft, ruddy foliage and with their sweet fragrance pervading the air. Ever-blooming, generally the first in June and the last in the bleak November days, what a favorite it has become. Some day there must be a great bed of Irish Elegance in the garden, from which a whole armful of the glorious buds will be gathered quite often to adorn the most festive occasions.

Mme. Herriot has its exclusive niche in the color chart, and what a striking hue it is ; no fantastic catalogue description can do it justice. We have only three plants of it, but each has provided twenty-five blooms this last summer, all perfect ones. Of this, too, there must be a large bed, and as I find the blooms rather heavy for the strength of the stems, I would like the bushes to be half standards, so that the blooms will be well held up from the ground. Mme. Herriot is of a color and type of flower that will lend itself well to decorative use and nothing can be more charming than a bowl of the gorgeous beauties with a few deftly-placed bits of blue forget-me-not peeping out between.

Lieutenant Chaure—why this rose from all the reds ? I choose this from among its circle of Hugh Dickson, Gloire de Chedane Guinnoisseau, Richmond, and General McArthur. Hugh Dickson, while perhaps the best bloomer of all the hybrid perpetuals, is still comparatively a sparse bloomer



No 3. VIEW OF MR. P. H. MITCHELL'S ISLAND GARDEN



No. 4. MR. P. H. MITCHELL'S ISLAND GARDEN.
HERBACEOUS BORDER

outside of its June production. George Dickson, from which I can usually get two or three sets of blooms, is not altogether satisfying, although I will grant that a perfect bloom is quite unexcelled by any other red rose. Gloire de Chedane Guinnoisseau is superb in June with its massive roses, but the roses too soon turn purple and then its later blooming is rather shy. Richmond, the old favorite, is still a great standby, but its opened blooms are weak and not too shapely, though to its great credit it cannot be excelled for its freedom in blooming. Then General McArthur, while its blooms are large in diameter, it has not depth, nor is its color well lasting, although the flower itself is a lasting one. As for Lieutenant Chaure, with us it is always in bloom, the new buds being large as the old blooms go off. It has the solid substance and the symmetry of George Dickson, though not so large, but its rich color is lasting and the fragrance all that a rose should be. Perhaps if I had to choose one finally I might take Lieutenant Chaure.

As to the pink roses, it opens up an illimitable field for discussion. From Mrs. John Laing, Caroline Testout and Lady Ashtown, I think I would choose Lady Ashtown. Mrs. John Laing, when covered with bloom in June is hard to beat, but it cannot keep it up during the summer. Caroline Testout is too susceptible to balling up in damp weather and its shape is rather too globular to suit me; give me old favorite La France instead when the season is right for it. Some of the others—Mme. Leon Paine, Paul Neyron, Mrs. R. C. Sharman Crawford and Mme. Abel Chatenay—have very strong claims, but I am inclined to keep to Lady Ashtown as the favorite pink rose in our garden, for it is always in flower, extremely hardy and every bloom is perfect.

In pink roses we could never miss out Zephyrine Drouhin, the old thornless Bourbon rose. Its flowers are a delight and its splendid bushy growth makes it indispensable. One of the photographs (No. 6) shows one in our garden.

Now about our yellow roses. Mme. Ravary, Mrs. Aaron Ward and Lady Hillingdon are the favorites with us, but Danae as a bush rose and Gustav Regis for another are quite necessary.

As to Climbers, American Pillar is the favorite and, with a dozen or more climbers in full bloom at one time, this rose with its brilliant pink is outstanding; the growth

is extremely vigorous and it is quite hardy. Of course, Dorothy Perkins is always welcome and has a long blooming season. Climbing Frau Karl Druschki is good, and also Climbing Caroline Testout. The glory of the trellis, however, is the Hybrid Rugosa Conrad Meyer ; there are several bushes of this great noble rose and it is absolutely indispensable.

Among the bush roses, besides Zephyrine Drouhin, are Moonlight, Daphne (two Penzance briars), Lady Penzance and Julia Mannering, Una, Danae, Gustav Regis, Trier, and J. B. Clark. Every one of these has individual qualities that would make them very hard to do without. The foliage of the Penzance briars after a rain or on a dewy evening will perfume the whole garden.

There are quite a number of moss roses of various kinds, each with merit. The Polyantha roses are especially attractive, Jessie, Phyllis and Katherine Zeimet being our best. In the photograph, No. 5, the bushes in the foreground, both half standards and dwarfs, are Jessie roses and the round bed is always a spot of color.

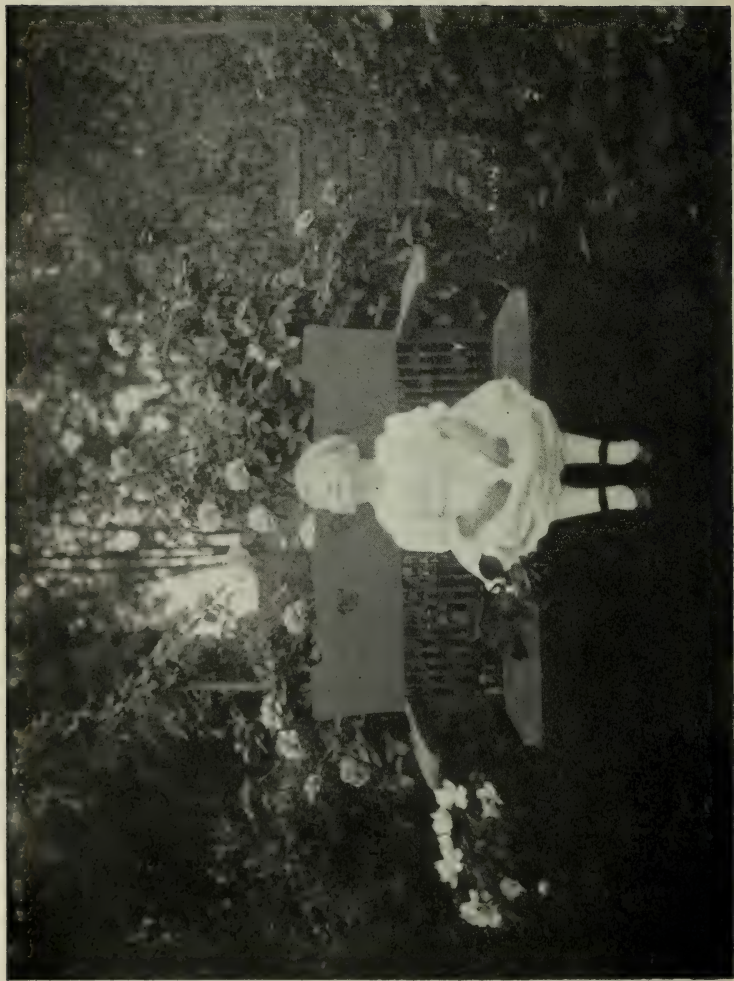
The gem of the garden is a weeping Dorothy Perkins standard. It can be seen in photograph No. 5, near the little summer house. It is a graceful, delicate thing and its blossoms are effective for quite over a month.

While we have a fair share of the usual insect and fungus pests the only thing that gives us trouble is black-spot and latterly we have had it almost controlled. Black-spot has always started on the Mme. Herriots and the Juliets and, indeed, the latter we moved to a bed away from the Rose garden, as it was such an offender. Bordeaux mixture has been the stand-by against black-spot. If we would spray once a week alternately with an insecticide and a fungicide there should be no trouble with pests at all. Spraying takes but little time and further gives a chance to know each rose bush intimately.

In winter time the bushes are just hilled up and the garden is left to the mercy of the north winds sweeping across the Bay. The climbers have always been taken down and most carefully put to bed, but last year the field mice took up quarters with the roses and in the spring practically every climber had been eaten to pieces and took the whole summer to recover. This winter the climbers have been left standing.



No. 5. VIEW OF MR. P. H. MITCHELL'S ISLAND GARDEN

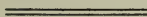


No. 6 MR. P. H MITCHELL'S ISLAND GARDEN

Just a word about the pictures. The first, of the garden site, was taken in the spring of 1913. No. 2, the plan of the garden, shows the garden as now constructed. In No. 3, the garden is seen from the terrace beside the tea house ; the summer house in the rose garden is in the background. No. 4 shows a bit of herbaceous border and a touch of the rose garden, the tall poplars at the left were planted as saplings in 1913. No. 5 is taken from behind the round bed in the rose garden and looks south toward the tea house and the cottage ; the Dorothy Perkins standard is at the left. No. 6 shows some of our roses ; beside the young lady on the seat are Irish Beauty at the left and Zephyrine Drouhin as a background.

There is nothing now that we would really change in the rose garden except—and is it inevitable—we sometimes think it is hardly large enough.

P. H. M.



What's in a name ? That which we call rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.

—*Shakespeare.*

The rose that lives its little hour
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.

—*William Cullen Bryant.*

The Present Status of the Rose in America

BY J. HORACE MCFARLAND

Editor of the American Rose Annual

IT may seem odd to say, but it is, I believe, nevertheless true, that the rose has had in America only a casual status until a comparatively recent time.

An inspection of the current rose catalogues sent out by the firms who provide Americans with roses will disclose the situation that nearly all the varieties offered are of European origin, while a little inquiry will also make it plain that until recently a large part of the plants themselves came from abroad.

In the 1917 American Rose Annual there was printed a statement as to rose importations into the United States by which it appeared that for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915 and 1916, a total importation occurred of approximately three and a half millions of rose plants each year, as against approximately five and a half millions of rose stocks. It is significant also to note that despite the existence of the Great War, this importation had materially increased, indeed by about fifty per cent., over the importations of the year preceding the beginning of the war.

It is thus obvious that there have been until now very few "Made in America" roses, either as to the varieties, the plants themselves, or the stocks on which plants are grown.

It is altogether right that America should get the best from every land in the world, because America is a cosmopolitan nation, including all nations in its make-up. It has, however, seemed nearly a misfortune that rose ideals for America have not heretofore been prevalent. We have taken the best the French, German, Irish and English growers could do as the best that could be done, and while we have thus obtained splendid roses, we have also, each year, absorbed and then discarded considerable numbers of mediocre or unadapted varieties.

That America has found a place on the rose map of the world is interestingly indicated by the 1918 catalogue of W. Paul & Sons, just in the writer's hands. In it is printed a

list headed "Continental, British and American New Roses," showing that American varieties are at last considered worth recognition abroad.

Now the work that has been done toward rose production in the United States has been rather casual than orderly. The same, I take it, is true of Canada, for we can record now only one rose being nationally distributed which is of Canadian origin. The hybrid tea rose, Mrs. Henry Winnett, a colored plate of which appears in the 1918 American Rose Annual, is the production of John H. Dunlop, of Toronto, and is a great credit to him.

John Cook, of Baltimore, has been producing good roses for many years. E. G. Hill is the dean of American rose-growers and has to his credit some wonderful productions, perhaps the best of which, Columbia, is being sent out this year. An illustration of it is also to be found in the 1918 American Rose Annual.

Alexander W. Montgomery, Jr., has given us Mrs. Charles Russell, Hadley, and several other good roses. There have been incidental productions of other growers, but none in the hybrid tea field of very special importance.

Among the outdoor June-blooming roses there are found those hybridized by Dr. W. Van Fleet, who has brought in new blood and has accomplished much in the hardy climbers, American Pillar, Silver Moon, Dr. Van Fleet, and his notable collection of rugosa hybrids. In the 1917 American Rose Annual is an account of his splendid new climbers.

Jackson Dawson, the great gardener who made the Arnold Arboretum famous for the perfection of its propagating methods, is responsible for a number of hardy climbers, most beautiful of which, I think, is the Sargent rose, which may be properly called a glorified apple blossom.

James A. Farrell, of Hoopes Bro. & Thomas Co., has given to America several splendid climbers, including Climbing American Beauty, Christine Wright and Purity. M. H. Walsh is responsible for a dozen hardy climbers, mostly of wichuraiana blood. It is sufficient to mention Excelsa, Lady Gay and Evangeline, to indicate the quality of his work.

Yet it is all too true that most of the roses sold in America have originated abroad.

Two years ago the American Rose Society took a great step forward in beginning the publication of the American

Rose Annual. Calling for information from rose-growers all over the land brought out an intensified interest. As a result there have appeared new workers in roses, both amateur and professional. Fred H. Howard, of Los Angeles, California, has given us the superb new rose, Los Angeles, illustrated in color in the 1917 annual, and he has other good roses coming along. George C. Thomas, Jr., now Captain Thomas, and flying in France for the salvation of mankind, was, until he answered the call of the colors, doing literally wonderful things in a systematic hybridization effort which it is hoped he may be spared to continue to perfect.

Meanwhile, American rose-growing has advanced, in so far as the amateur is concerned, literally by leaps and bounds. Barely fifty amateurs worked in the American Rose Society in 1915. Fully sixteen hundred are now connected with that organization, the membership of which is widespread. From these interested and capable people communications come to this office continually, asking acute questions and making no less acute suggestions.

I consider, therefore, that the rose has begun to come into its own in the United States. The use here of the wonderful Chinese native species brought in by E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum as a source of rose hybridization, and the critical and keen study of American rose needs, rose possibilities and rose qualities, is going to make us not by any means independent of England and France, but co-partners with those older lands in holding up the banner of the rose over the world. American rose-growing of the future will be a producing pursuit as well as a buying pursuit, and I can wish no better thing to our good friends across the border than that they shall "beat us to it" in the production of the truly American roses which we here on this fortunate continent deserve and are certainly to have.

The Minneapolis Municipal Rose-Garden in Lyndale Park

BY THEODORE WIRTH

Superintendent Minneapolis Parks*

*Reprinted, by permission, from the 1916 "American Rose Annual,"
published by the American Rose Society.*

THE Lyndale Park Rose-Garden is most favorably located on the east shore of Lake Harriet, resting on a gentle slope, facing west, and coming to within about 400 feet of the shore of the lake. The topography of the grounds in 1906 was very different. There was a small, barren hill, and at its foot a low swampy hole. Few people would have selected this rough, unpromising ground for a rose-garden ; in fact, most people doubted that it would be possible to grow successfully many varieties of roses in the Minnesota climate.

The success of the Hartford Garden, however, made the writer bold, and the grading of the grounds for this Garden was undertaken in the summer of 1907. The hill was scooped down into the swamp, requiring the moving of 5,000 cubic yards of heavy material. After the desired grade was established and top-dressed with good soil, the beds were laid out and thoroughly prepared for their purpose. The preparation consisted of the excavation of each bed to a depth of 18 inches ; a 4-inch layer of cow-manure was then spaded into the bottom of the excavation and the soil replaced in reverse order, the top soil in the bottom and the bottom soil on the top. The beds were filled 4 inches higher than the ground and were left in an open spaded condition for the action of the winter's frost. The plants for the Garden were secured the same fall, but were over-wintered in deep cold-frames.

The frost penetrated considerably below the depth of the beds and put the soil in the best possible condition. The beds, holding from thirty-two to forty plants each, were planted in the spring of 1908, and the plants made a remarkable growth the first year.

There are sixty-four beds in the Garden and each bed was planted in one variety only. Forty-eight beds were devoted

to Hybrid Remontant and sixteen to Hybrid Tea varieties. Of four larger beds at the upper end of the Garden, two were devoted to Hybrid Rugosas and Sweetbriers, and two to single roses.

The entire garden is inclosed with trelliswork, the panels of which are utilized for climbers. Arches for additional climbers were also provided. A narrow bed of 2 feet in width along the inside of the trellis, besides harboring the climbers, is also planted with Hybrid Remontant, Hybrid Tea, and Polyantha roses, and bordered with the little Midget rose, *Rosa multiflora nana*.

Only grafted or budded stock was used, planted deep so that the union was 3 to 4 inches below the surface of the bed.

While we were always confident of our ability to grow plants that would produce good flowers, we were, of course, well aware of the fact that our principal problem would be to provide proper winter protection. We took special pains to ripen the wood, and were favored the first season with seasonable weather. We stopped watering and cultivation in September and discouraged late growth. The last week in October we gave the beds a very thorough soaking, and a few days after we tied the shoots close together and piled the soil around the plants as high as we could with material taken from between the plants, so covering from four to six of the lower eyes. The garden was then left in this condition until there were 3 or 4 inches of frost in the ground. We then filled in with dry leaves, gathered from the nearby woods. The leaves were thrown in loose and not packed down, and covered the beds to the height of the soil heaped around the plant. We then boarded in the long sides of the beds 2 feet high, and boarded over the top of the bed, but left the two ends open. Over this board cover we spread a good layer of bedding, straw, and hay.

It will be seen by the method of winter protection herein described that our aim was to prevent, if possible, thawing after frost had set in ; to protect the plants from the drying effects of the strong winds without preventing the free circulation of air. We have employed the same method of protection ever since, and generally we have been successful in bringing the plants through winter in very good condition.

The uncovering is not done too early, and is done only gradually.

With the exception of the Hybrid Teas, we cut our roses back very severely. A plant with eight or more strong main shoots we reduce to four or five shoots, and these we cut back to three and four eyes. This somewhat retards the flowering season, but it produces good strong wood and the best quality flowers. It also prolongs the flowering season.

The climbers we lay down, and those which we cannot bury in soil we cover with leaves, over which we put a layer of paper, and this we keep down with bedding.

In insect pests we have the leaf-roller and caterpillar, which we try to overcome by hand-picking, while for the aphid and maggot we use nicotine preparations. Black-spot troubles us little, because we take care not to over-water. For mildew we use, with success, a solution of six ounces of soft soap with two ounces of potassium sulphate in three gallons of water.

The Garden, with its 215 varieties of roses, has been the pilgrim-point for the flower-loving public of our city ever since its inauguration, and the ninth "Annual Rose Show," as the people have come to call it, will open at Lyndale Park, as usual, about the first week in July, 1916, and will continue as long as there is a flower in the garden.

The Garden contains at the present time 3,000 plants, as follows : Hybrid Remontants, 52 varieties ; Hybrid Teas, 50 varieties ; Climbers, 44 varieties ; Polyanthas, 26 varieties ; Sweetbriars, 16 varieties ; Rugosas, 14 varieties ; Singles, 4 varieties ; Austrian Briers, 3 varieties.

The following are some of the best Hybrid Remontants in our collection : Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Baroness Rothschild, Anne de Diesbach, General Jacqueminot, Clio, Oscar Cardell, Marshall P. Wilder, Pride of Waltham, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. George Dickson, Marie Baumann, Tom Wood, Prince Camille de Rohan, Mme. Alfred Carriere, Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, and Heinrich Schultheis.

By reason of pruning after the first crop of flowers is over, a few of the varieties, such as Jules Margottin and Captain Hayward, produce for us second crops nearly as good as the first.

In the Hybrid Teas we have been very successful with the following varieties : Gruss an Teplitz, La France, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Richmond, Caroline Testout, Pink and

White Killarney, Mme. Jules Grolez, Liberty, Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Lady Ashtown, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mad. Second Weber, and Farben Koenigin.

Last year Henry A. Dreer, of Philadelphia, sent us fourteen varieties of Hybrid Tea novelties for a trial bed. They all did well but the following were exceptionally fine : Ophelia, General-Superior Arnold Janssen, Mme. Edouard Herriot, and George Dickson.

Of our climbers the Crimson Rambler has always done well, and the past year they were the best in the history of the garden—a really glorious sight. We also have good success with Goldfinch and Tausendschön. The Wichuraiana varieties of climbers do not winter over so easily. We have found it advisable to thin the wood out after they are through blooming, so as to lighten the dense foliage and give the wood a better chance to ripen. The Farquhar Rose, Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, Evangeline, Paradise, La Fiamma, and Minnehaha have become great attractions in our Garden, and later introductions, such as Daybreak, Dr. W. Van Fleet, White Dorothy Perkins, American Pillar, Silver Moon, and Dorothy Dennison, are also making a strong appeal to popularity.

Among the Polyanthas, Mme. N. Levavasseur, Katherine Zeimet, Marie Pavie, Primula, Annchen Müller, Clothilde Soupert, Cecile Brunner, and Etoile d'Or, have done very well.

A system of water-pipes and hydrants makes it easy to water the plants whenever necessary. During the growing season frequent light cultivation is given. In the spring, after the leaves have all been removed, we apply a thin layer of well-composted cow-manure between the plants, over which we spread the soil which has been heaped up for winter protection.

Roses are great feeders, as every rose-grower knows, and they like a heavy turf loam, enriched with well-decomposed cow-manure.

The plants, in order to be at their best, require, of course, considerable attention, but they are thankfully responsive to proper cultivation. We must watch very carefully for the appearance of insect pests and diseases, and fight them the minute they appear. Proper cultivation will keep the beds

free from weeds, and weeds in a rose-garden should be an impossibility.

Every day all faded flowers must be cut off. During dry periods spraying of the foliage in the late evening is helpful.

Each rose-garden has, depending upon location, existing soil, and climatic conditions, its own peculiarities, and the rose-grower, through careful observation, must find his way to overcome unsatisfactory conditions that may exist. One of the principal needs for outdoor rose-culture, in addition to good soil conditions, is an open situation, free from all shade, yet protected from heavy winds. The Lyndale Park Garden is protected by high ground to the north and east, and a belt of woodland to the south and west. The trees are kept in such condition as to offer the desired windbreak without entirely shutting off a light breeze.

The great increase in the use of roses for the decoration of home grounds and gardens in our part of the country is largely due to the demonstration in this municipal Rose-Garden. People come long distances to see the Garden, and at once become interested in the flowers and the plants. They become acquainted with the different varieties, and, according to taste, make their own selections.

In the centre of each bed is a large, neat wooden label, on which the name of the variety is given in distinct white lettering on a dark green base. This makes the labels themselves inconspicuous, but the writing very prominent and readable. Below the name of the variety, the class to which it belongs is indicated.

The slopes of the Garden and adjacent grounds are planted in wild roses, such as *multiflora*, *alba*, *blanda*, *humilis*, *nitida*, *lucida*, *lucida alba*, *canina*, *rubiginosa*, *setigera*, and *rubrifolia*. You enter, so to speak, through an inclosure of wild roses, into the inner field of cultivated hybrids.

Lyndale Park is a tract of land of 60 acres. Through the success of the Rose-Garden, which is about 2 acres in extent, it has been decided to devote about 20 acres of adjoining high land to other horticultural educational purposes. Already 700 lilacs, in 150 varieties, make a fine annual show, which is immediately followed by the peonies, planted in large beds and many varieties. It is the intention to develop these grounds into a small arboretum, which will contain every tree, shrub and flowering plant well adapted for cultivation in the

gardens of the Northwest. The Rose-Garden was the beginning of what is to become, horticulturally, the most interesting and valuable park of our extensive system.

Every city ought to have its municipal rose-garden, for similar happy and satisfactory results are possible wherever someone in earnest will undertake the work.

* As will be noted in the article on the Hartford Municipal Rose-Garden, it was Mr. Wirth who planted and brought through to success that notable venture. When he went to the colder climate of Minneapolis ten years ago, the rose-garden idea accompanied him, and his success in surmounting climatic hardships is as creditable as is his even greater success in developing a wonderful and beneficent system of parks in that city.—EDITOR.

Flowers of all hue and without thorn the rose.

—Milton's "*Paradise Lost*."

'Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone.

—Thomas Moore.

You may break, you may shatter the rose, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

—Thomas Moore.

The Rose all over America

A Great Rose-Garden and Its Message

BY G. A. PARKER

Superintendent of Parks, Hartford, Conn.

*Reprinted, by permission, from the 1917 "American Rose Annual,"
published by the American Rose Society.*

THE Editor of the Annual asks, What of the Elizabeth Park Rose-Garden last year ?

The answer : it has given its message to all those who have come within its borders.

What is that message ? Let us reason together, and see.

Man was driven out of his Garden of Eden, and kept from returning by the flaming swords of weakness, disease, despair and death, but with the banishment was given the knowledge that he could return through redemption and love, and through all of his stumblings and wanderings and misdeeds this assurance has upheld him.

In another garden, which was an Eden to it, even though it was the swamp and wilderness, grew the wild bramble, covered with thorns, with dull divided leaves, and a single flower with many stamens. Weak in stem, depending upon a neighboring tree for support, or groveling on the ground, a plant of no use to man, yet it appealed to him, for it was typical of his own cast-out position. He took the bramble, planted it by his hearthstone, cultivated it, and changed its stamens into petals. Its dull, broken leaves came into great brilliancy and beauty, and behold ! the double rose as we now know it, with its message of love and its earnest of the new life to come, symbolic of the journey of both the man and the rose ! Success has come out of the wilderness and swamp, even though subject to the consuming power of insects and habits, and the cankering effect of fungi and sin. These are overcome by the skill of the gardener and of the spirit. Both are maintained only by eternal vigilance.

But what of the message the rose is telling us ?

It is saying that our thorns may be lessened in number and kept for protection and not for injuring our neighbor ; that our daily struggle for existence may become like brilliant leaves free from insects and fungi and absorbing and

assimilating the needs of life from our environments ; that our thoughts, even though like narrow filaments, may expand into broad velvety petals ; that our emotions, even though a dull monotone, may receive a most glorious coloring, worthy to be the shrine of the Goddess of Beauty, an earnest of the promise of the Creator that we may enter a new Garden of Eden.

So, the rose has become the companion of man, going with him wheresoever he goeth, growing in his garden, and by his door-step, decorating his rooms, and his tables ; placed in the button-hole and at the corsage ; worn in the hair and on the breast ; going with the bride to the altar ; shielding the form in the casket and remaining with us at the grave, everywhere a symbol of love and good will, of hope and courage.

What is the answer to this message ?

If accepted, the answer is happiness.

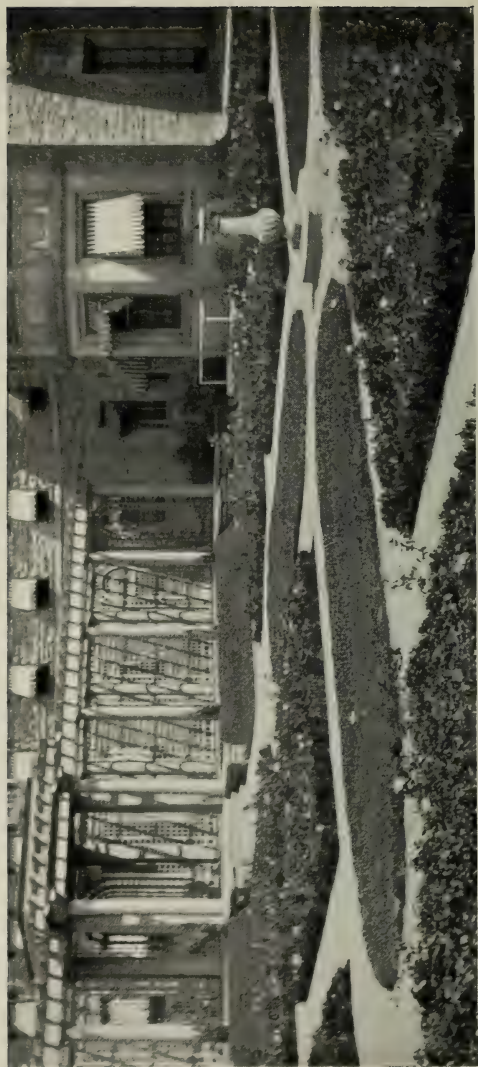
If rejected, the answer is hate.

You ask, what of the Rose-Garden last year ? The answer is that it has cast its blessings over greater numbers than ever before. That a larger proportion of visitors have carried away its benediction, and that is the reply "Mistress Elizabeth Park" would have her "Rose-Garden" send to you.

* On page 69 of the 1916 Rose Annual were given the details of construction, maintenance and cost of the first municipal rose-garden in America, in which continues the first and yet the best of the several rose test-gardens supervised by the American Rose Society. Mr. Parker, who prepared that article, and who is easily the leader among American park superintendents, is an able and practical worker, obtaining results in park administration that serve as a model. That Mr. Parker is an idealist as well is indicated by the poetic message which follows.—EDITOR.

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
The rose is sweetest washed with dew.

—*Is. 35 : 1.*



GARDEN LAID OUT BY L. A. & H. B. DUNNINGTON-GRUBB

The Design of the Rose Garden

BY. H. B. DUNINGTON-GRUBB

ONCE upon a time a rich man built himself a large and stately residence. He said, "Please make the garden so natural that a wild beast will feel at home." He did not want a rose garden.

While I differed from my client, I have felt ever since a lasting sense of gratitude for that remark. Here was a man who was able to put into words what so many have felt but would hesitate to express. With Horace Walpole, he could feel that "Kent leapt the fence and saw that all nature was a garden." Striking deeper than he knew, he reached the very bed rock of that vexed question, "What is a garden?"

The fact that this little article is to be entitled "The Design of the Rose Garden" saves me much ink, paper, and hard work. Had I been asked to write on the design of "The Garden," a definition would have been called for, disputed, and finally thrown into the waste paper basket, if sufficient enthusiasm for the subject could be aroused. In the twentieth century we hear no speeches from statesmen on the principles of garden design. Neither great authors nor artists enter violent controversy in the press as to why a garden should be this and why it should not be that. And yet a little over a century ago, when the feet of another tyrant were striding across Europe, these things were done. Has gardening fallen into disrepute?

For once I find my position strong enough to enable me to feel indifference towards the attitude of the reader. He may have half accepted Walpole's shallow but catchy clap-trap. On the other hand, he may feel impressed by John Sedding's definition, "Any garden whatsoever is but Nature idealized." Neither definition concerns me at the moment. I am able to maintain my sense of detachment, secure in the knowledge that no one who has ever grown a garden rose can believe for one minute that roses and wild beasts, whether of the human, animal, or vegetable kingdoms, can make good bedfellows.

Of all gardens, those devoted to the culture of the rose, must represent the idealization, one might almost say, the

conventionalization of nature. That idealization of nature and materialization of man do not go hand in hand seems no paradox. One may say that a china shop does not provide the best of stabling for a bull. It is just as true to say that the rose garden does not offer the most congenial surroundings for frightfulness. It seldom becomes the resort of the vicious. The rose garden represents the triumph neither of nature over man nor of man over nature. It is the meeting place between the two. Neither the one nor the other could produce it unassisted.

It is this junction between human personality, idealism and nature in the garden which speaks in vain to all that is sordid, vicious and beastly. When man first ate of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, he rose at one bound above savage nature and began to impress upon her the stamp of his personality. Even in that first garden nature did not have it all her own way. Although Adam and Eve seem to have been surrounded by beasts many and horrible, were they not better behaved beasts? Even if hedges and fences had not come into fashion, were there no signs, "trespassing forbidden?" The fact that the weeds were not kept hoed in the garden of Eden does not prove that the surroundings of our houses ought to offer a tempting home to a gorilla. Would it not be just as reasonable to say that Eve, though undoubtedly a charming hostess, was, after all, little better than a social climber?

To sum up, then, savage beasts should be rooted up along with all other noxious weeds from the rose garden. It should become an inspiration and a joy to all that is gentle, noble and refined in human nature. The rose garden should satisfy that innate craving for beauty, art and poetry which is felt by all people of refined temperament. Here our friend Jones, just back from the office, is able to forget for once the latest market prices. Here Mrs. Jones, his wife, leaves behind her all her worries and anxieties.

Where should the rose garden be placed? If the grounds are large enough, it is advisable to keep it away from close contact with the four walls of the house. There are several reasons for this. In the first place the soil next to the building is usually too dry for roses. The radiation from the building itself is sometimes very trying. This action, together with the confinement and lack of free circulation of

air, often cause mildew and red spider. In the second place, there are reasons why the rose garden should be more or less a distinct unit set apart from the rest of the grounds. H.P.'s and H.T.'s are not continuous blooming plants and, although the introduction of other plants as edgings, borders, etc., will do much to brighten things up when the roses are out of bloom, the rose garden will be in its glory for only a comparatively short time. For this reason, the bright color effects so desirable in the immediate vicinity of the house will usually be obtained with annuals and perennials.

In all well planned grounds provision is usually made for some secluded and individual garden, partially separated from the main part of the grounds but having direct connection with them and also with the house. Such a garden is often devoted to the cultivation of the rose.

The aspect of the rose garden should be such as to provide abundance of light and free circulation of air. These are two essential requirements for successful rose culture. While keeping these points in view it must be remembered that a situation more or less sheltered from exposure to cutting northwest winds is desirable. As a wind-break, trees, preferably evergreen, or the side of a hill are the most suitable. While giving protection from wind, they do not radiate heat like brick walls. A southwest or southeast exposure is usually the most sought after. On many properties, especially those in the city where area is limited, these requirements may seem difficult or even impossible of attainment. There are undoubtedly many properties where rose growing would be attended with so many difficulties as to make any attempt at it inadvisable. There are some properties where nothing will grow successfully, not even grass. In the majority of cases, however, a separate rose garden can be arranged by skilful planning, even on lots as small as 50 feet by 150 feet. On larger properties the location and arrangement of the rose garden will be largely determined by the disposition of the grounds as a whole. In order to discuss this adequately, it is necessary to state briefly the fundamental principles controlling the layout of grounds.

The grounds surrounding a private residence may be said to roughly divide themselves up into the following sections or areas: (1) The entrance area ; (2) the service

area ; (3) the pleasure grounds ; (4) the recreation area ; (5) the kitchen garden area. As the rose garden forms a part of the pleasure grounds, it will be necessary to discuss only the third of the above-mentioned groups.

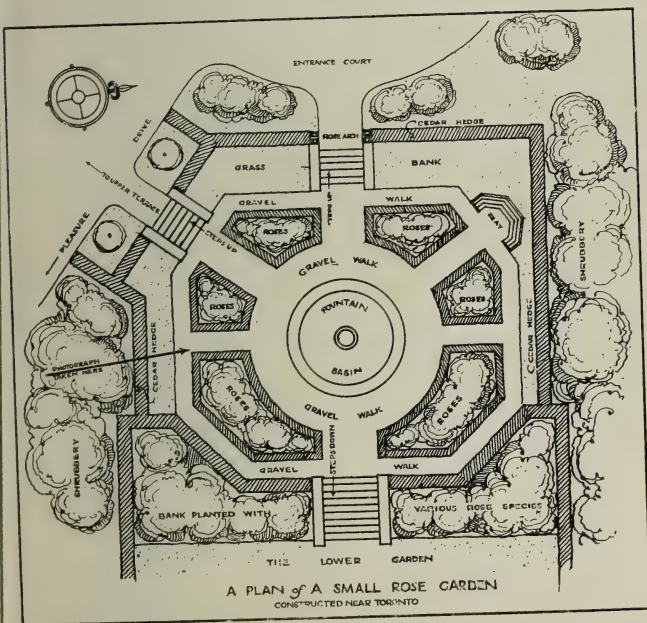
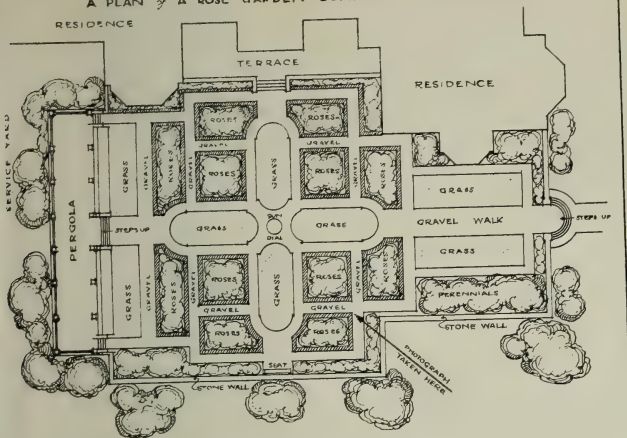
As a general principle, the pleasure grounds will be shut off and kept as private as possible from the entrance area and the street. They should have direct connection with, and be dominated by, the living portion of the house, viz., living room, dining room, verandah or loggia. In order to obtain as great a feeling of breadth, space, and restfulness as possible, the principal feature will usually be an open lawn, though there are many exceptions to this rule.

While screened from this lawn, the rose garden should have direct connection with it and also with the house. The exact position will vary according to the lot, the general arrangement, and the taste of the owner. A very usual arrangement is to place the rose garden beyond the main house terrace at either one end or the other. It may be placed beyond the main lawn or between the entrance area and the main lawn. Wherever it is placed, however, let this be remembered : *Every garden and particularly a rose garden must fit naturally into its surroundings.* By this I mean that it must have definite boundaries.

One of the errors most frequently encountered in the work of amateurs is conventional rose beds cut out of the turf, somewhere towards the centre of the lawn. Both birds are killed with the same stone. Not only is the restfulness and dignity of the lawn completely destroyed, but the rose garden itself can never be an object of beauty when so treated. It looks forced, like a square in the round hole. Its only result will be the provision of a fund of sarcasm for the landscape gardener when ridiculing formality in gardening.

The difference between the point of view of the amateur and professional when locating the rose garden is often this : "Now the next thing we need here is a rose garden," says the amateur. "Where are we going to put it ?" The professional, meanwhile sitting over his drawing board, argues thus with himself. "Now, here seems to be a space with which something has got to be done. What shall we do with it ? How about turning it into a rose garden ?" As

A PLAN of A ROSE GARDEN CONSTRUCTED IN TORONTO



A PLAN of A SMALL ROSE GARDEN
CONSTRUCTED NEAR TORONTO

a rule it is only by approaching the problem in this latter way that successful results are achieved.

Having found a space with natural boundaries, we are now in a position to take up the consideration of its treatment. In order to increase the feeling of definite boundaries to the garden, the area is very frequently sunk below the level surrounding it. This may be done completely or partially. The garden may, for instance, be placed on a lower level than the terrace, but higher than the lawn. The difference in level may be taken up either as a grass bank, a planted bank, or a wall, giving great opportunities for a well modelled frame for the garden. Steps will also be necessary for persons entering and leaving the garden, here again offering considerable chance for enrichment.

Much will depend upon the treatment of the outer boundaries of the garden, as these will form the setting for the jewel. These boundaries may consist of informal plantations, hedges, fences, trellises, or walls. Entrances through these boundaries should be most carefully thought out, both as to position and design as they usually form focal points for the scheme. Choice of a boundary depends largely upon the conditions. There is no necessity for them to be the same. Indeed, greater variety is often obtained if they are not. One boundary, for instance, may be the terrace wall or bank. Another may be an informal plantation of shrubbery against the boundary of the property, while the fourth may be a hedge dividing the rose garden from the lawn.

The successful culture of roses presupposes certain conditions : (1) A rich and well prepared bed in which they are to grow. (2) Absence of competition by weeds or garden plants, which, being hardier and stronger growing, would smother the roses. This means that roses must be grown in beds by themselves, with plenty of room in which to develop to maturity. (3) An arrangement by which each part of the beds can be reached by hand, or with the hoe, without the necessity of stepping on the bed. The beds, therefore, should not be much more than six feet across.

Such conditions as these would seem to preclude any possibility of natural treatment. Nature alone does not produce either the garden rose or the rose garden. Let us put behind us, one and for all, all thought of imitating nature. For, by arriving at such a decision, we avoid the

painful necessity of trying to make our garden appear what it is not and so laying ourselves open to charges of affectedness and insincerity. Let us frankly come out into open, declaring before all men that this garden is not the work of nature alone, but the result of the creative power of man made still more beautiful by the lavish co-operation of nature. Call the garden what you will—artificial, conventional, formal, or ideal ; the words in this case mean the same. Here we have the innate creative ability of the designer applied to the self expression of his personality, which, after all, is art. Sincerity, straightforwardness and truth are the only stepping stones to good taste and beauty.

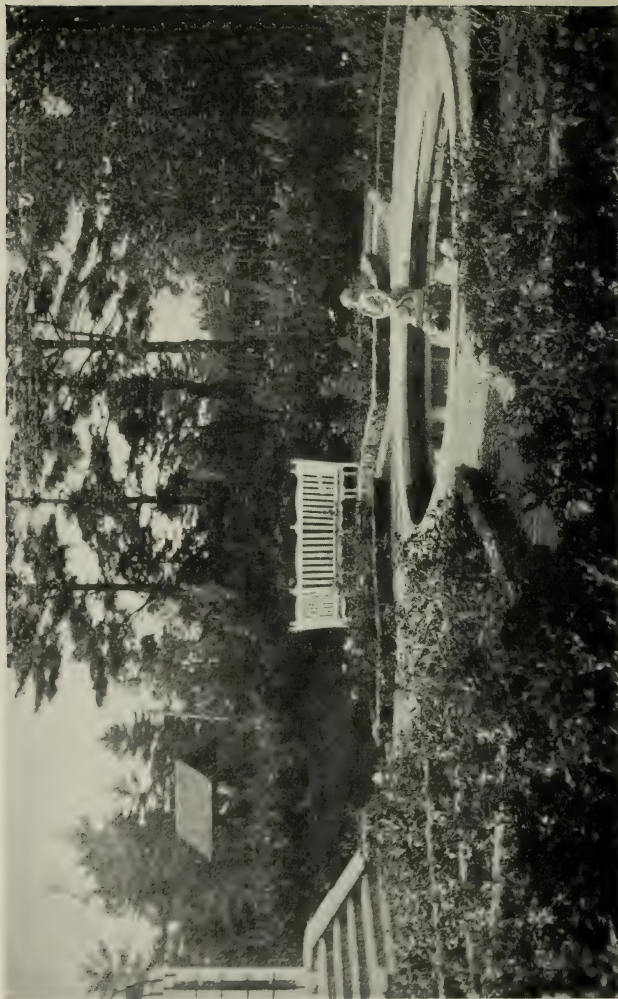
Instead of wood, metal, or cloth as his materials, the designer of rose gardens uses beds, walks and grass.

In its simplest form the rose garden will consist of four rectangular beds divided by two walks at right angles crossing in the centre. It becomes obvious at once, however, that such a design would fill but a very small space. With beds six feet across and centre walks four feet, the area covered, including outside walks, would not be more than twenty-two feet. When dealing with areas much larger than this, say fifty feet square, the centre may be left open and the beds arranged around the boundaries, or the number of beds may be multiplied. The former method usually gives the most pleasing results. Simplicity forms the very essence of success in garden design. If beds are to be multiplied, they should be massed into simple groups to be subdivided later. Let one or two main through lines control the scheme.

A central focal point for the garden will usually add greatly to its simplicity. This may take many forms amongst which may be mentioned the following : (1) A rose bed of different treatment ; (2) a tree, either formal or informal ; (3) a rose trellis arbor ; (4) a fountain ; (5) a sundial ; (6) an urn or bird bath.

If standard roses are used in the garden, care should be taken in their arrangement so as to fit in with the design.

Rose beds may be either cut out of turf direct, leaving grass walks, or set in more permanent walks, according to the amount of development contemplated. Walks may be constructed of gravel, brick, paving flags, or tile. In the case of gravel it will be usually found necessary to use curbing wood, stone, or tile to separate the gravel from the beds.



“SHADOWBROOK,” THORNNHILL.

By permission of the Hon. Frederick Nicholls

A quaint effect is obtained by surrounding the beds with a very dwarf clipped hedge not more than nine inches high. Box edging is not hardy in this climate. The best substitute is *Philadelphus Microphyllus*, an exceedingly dwarf and compact Mock Orange with a very diminutive leaf. This shrub, when clipped, resembles box very closely. Other substitutes are Japanese Barberry, White Cedar and Southern Wood (*Artimesia abrotanum*). While the centre of the beds are usually filled with H.P.s and H.T.s, it is often advisable to plant something lower growing between them and the edging. This is done partly for the sake of contrast and partly to set off the larger roses. For this purpose polyantha china roses may be used, or some dwarf compact perennial such as *Phlox amoena*.

How Judges Estimate a Prize-Winning Rose

ALTHOUGH judges have their individual preferences and practices in the work of judging at floral exhibitions, they all adhere almost invariably to certain fundamental articles of faith in a judge's creed. These articles, like all similar accretions, have been built up by former generations of judges and no judge has the temerity to depart from them. Nevertheless, the more liberal he can be in their interpretation to meet the requirements of the many varying conditions, the better will he fulfil his mission towards ideal flowers and ambitious growers of the same.

The rules of the National Rose Society of Great Britain necessarily form our foundation basis. These rules will be found in the annual book of arrangements of that Society.

JUDGES

Under the heading of "Judges" the only points which it is wise to emphasize here are : first, that judges of any particular class of flowers should be cognizant of the judging points for such flowers followed by other judges, either in their own or other countries ; second, that they should be allowed to commence their work at some definite hour and be undisturbed as far as possible while their decisions are being made.

PRIZES

The question of prizes is not elastic. The requirements of the prize list of the particular Society for which any judge is acting will invariably be his guide in this matter. However, it is permissible for a judge to give two equal first, second or third prizes, in which case, taking two equal first as an example, the first prize of \$5.00 and the second of \$3.00 are added together and then divided between the first and the "equal to the first," which otherwise would obtain only the \$3.00 second prize. The next prize will, therefore, be a third prize, no second being awarded.

THE FLOWERS

Having discussed the "Judges" and the "Prizes," we come now to the "*raison d'être*" of the exhibition—the flowers. In this connection it is wise to emphasize the desirability of the exhibitors making themselves more conversant with the accepted rules for staging and the prize-winning points of the flowers. An exhibitor, therefore, should first of all remember that he is exhibiting under the rules of his own local society and that these rules are binding. The judges have no right to waive any of them. They are rules made for the good of the exhibitors. They generally relate to points, as follows :

1. Roses must be *grown* by the exhibitor.
2. All roses, unless the prize list otherwise permits, must be correctly named.
3. Duplicates are always discriminated against, and often disqualify the exhibit.
4. Artificial aid of any kind is generally prohibited, and blooms should not be "dressed," or altered so that their typical form is modified. Foliage, other than that of the flower itself, is not generally permissible.
5. Hybrid Tea roses may be regarded as Hybrid Perpetual roses unless contrary to the rules of the local prize list. They may not be shown, however, in classes calling for Tea Roses.
6. Various other rules of local or class application.

METHODS OF JUDGING

Selecting the prize-winning blooms is the place where the individuality and experience of the judge counts and exhibitors should observe :

(a) Most judges favor a moderately opened rose to one too fully open or one still in the bud stage.

(b) Judges accept the exhibits as they are staged and seldom consider an exhibit if, in a class of three, for example, one is badly wilted or otherwise injured. Exhibitors should give each bloom individual care.

(c) The judges, having selected certain outstandingly good exhibits, proceed to assign to them the prize cards.

(d) A first prize rose, or class of roses, is the rose, or class of roses, which reaches the judge's ideal in regard to certain well recognized standards of perfection. If a point system of judging is followed, one standard of perfection at a time is considered and the rose measured up to the ideal. For example, the first prize roses compared with those taking second and third place on the following score card do not differ from them very much :

		Possible Points.	Points secured by			
			1st	2nd	3rd	
In the matter of	Form.....	2	2	1.5	1.5	
" " "	Color	2	2	2.	1.5	
" " "	Uniformity.....	2	1.75	1.5	2.	
" " "	Foliage.....	1	.75	1.	.75	
" " "	Arrangement....	1	1.	1.	1.	
" " "	Size.....	2	1.5	1.5	1.75	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		10	9	8.5	8.5	

This is purely a fictitious score card and is given as a foundation on which to base the following remarks :

First, there are no generally accepted score cards in use in Canada at the present time. The Committee on "Names, Varieties and Judging" of the Ontario Horticultural Association is preparing for presentation at the next annual meeting of that Association score cards for the judging of roses and other flowers. It is obvious that for roses several score cards will be necessary. The standards of perfection differ in the different classes. Climbing roses, bouquets of roses, etc., could not be judged on the same card.

Second, it will be noted that the total number of points obtained on the example score card by the second and third place roses is the same. In such a case the judges generally find some definite reason for the final placing. In this case, let it be imagined that the roses taking third place are slightly wilted, while those taking second are fresh. This is reason enough and exhibitors should duly note that their skill is reflected through their flowers and such skill is always observed by a competent judge.

Third, fragrance, vigor of the bloom, freedom from all forms of disease or signs of insect attacks are also points

which a judge always has in mind to influence him in final placings of the best exhibits.

EXHIBITORS AND THE JUDGES

Exhibitors do well to keep in mind that, as a rule, the task of any judge is seldom so simple as it may appear to be. He may make quick decisions, but this is due to long experience or great variation in the quality of the exhibits shown ; in the latter case a judge's decision is very seldom challenged in the minds of those present. In other cases, in which the judges have to make very fine distinctions before finally placing the awards, there will be much more likelihood of questioning their decisions. Most judges, however, will be able to point out the definite reasons for their awards and when they are asked to do this they generally consent, although it may not always be possible, particularly if the judge has to leave, or the public has possession of the hall.

F. E. BUCK.

The Prize Picture

Two prizes will be awarded—the first, \$5.00 ; the second, \$2.00; for the best two pictures of Roses or Rose Gardens, to be sent in to the Secretary before December 1st, 1918. The competition is open to all members of the Society.

Miss M. K. Dick, 57 Foxley Avenue, [photographer and colourist, will make photographs or coloured slides of gardens.

The Society will be glad to receive photographs for next year's "Annual".

The Summer Exhibition Schedule

CLASSES		PRIZES		
CLASS	PROFESSIONAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
I.	Display of Roses on table....	\$15, R.S.O.....	\$10...	Hon- orable Men- tion.
	SEMI-PROFESSIONAL			
II.	24 H.P.'s or 24 H.T.'s, not less than six varieties.....	\$5.....	\$2	"
III.	36 blooms of any kind.....	\$5.....	"	"
IV.	12 blooms of one variety of H.T.'s.....	\$5.....	"	"
	SEMI-AMATEUR			
V.	12 blooms of H.P.'s, not less than six varieties.....	Ella Baines Chal- lenge Bowl.....	"	"
VI.	12 blooms of H.T.'s, not less than four varieties.....	\$5, Sir Wm. Meredith	"	"
VII.	Best variety of all Roses but Ramblers, not more than 48 blooms.....	Rose bushes to the value of \$10— Winner's own se- lection, H. Merry- weather & Sons...	"	"
	AMATEURS			
VIII.	Best 6 Roses, any kind but Ramblers.....	Challenge Silver Basket (2 years in succession), the late Col. G. A. Sweny.....	"	"
IX.	Best 3 Roses, any kind but Ramblers.....	Decorative Bowl, Mrs. G. G. Adam.	"	"
X.	Best 6 H.P.'s. Exhibitors must only have grown	\$5, Mr. S. B. Mac- Michael.....	"	"
XI.	Best 6 H.T.'s. Roses for three years or under	\$5, Mr. S. B. Mac- Michael.....	"	"
	OPEN			
XII.	Best Exhibit of Roses of all kinds.....	Challenge Cup, the late Mr. J. T. Moore.....	"	"
XIII.	10 sprays of Climbing Roses, Ramblers, Wichuraianas, etc.....	\$5, Mr. A. D. Hew- ard.....	"	"
XIV.	Best 48 H.P.'s, 48 H.T.'s, or 48 T.'s.....	Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son..	"	"
XV.	Best 6 Crimson Roses, H.P.'s, or H.T.'s.....	\$5, Mr. Lionel God- son.....	"	\$1

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION SCHEDULE (*Continued*)

CLASSES		PRIZES		
CLASS	PROFESSIONAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
XVI.	Best 6 Pink Roses, H.P.'s or H.T.'s.....	\$5, Mrs. J. J. Gibbons.....	\$2	\$1
XVII.	Best 6 White or Cream Roses, H.P.'s or H.T.'s.....	\$5, Mr. A. D. Heward.....	"	\$1
(Open to amateurs and semi-amateurs)				
XVIII.	Best 3 Teas.....	\$5, Mr. A. D. Heward.....	"	Honorable Mention.
DECORATIVE				
Open to Amateurs and Semi-Amateurs :				
*XIX.	Not less than 6 varieties and not more than 12 blooms of any Rose but Ramblers, to be arranged in vases or bowls..... (Exhibitors may use their own vases or bowls.)	\$5, Sir Wm. Meredith	"	"
*XX.	Best vase or bowl of Rambler Roses.....	\$5.....	"	"
*XXI.	Best arrangement, in a vase or bowl, of Roses of any kind but Ramblers.....	\$5.....	"	"
*XXII.	Most beautiful table arrangement of Roses in any form. The Roses must be grown by the exhibitor. Gypsophila or foliage are permissible and may be bought. (Tables supplied by the Society to ensure uniformity and must be covered with a damask cloth).....	"Roseholme" Challenge Cup, Mrs. W. H. Lyon..... Cup, Mr. D. L. McCarthy.....	"	"
*XXIII.	A Basket of Roses.....	Cup, Mr. D. L. McCarthy.....	"	"
*XXIV.	Small Basket (not to be higher or longer than 12 inches).....	\$5, Mr. A. B. Patterson.....	"	"
NOVELTIES (OPEN)				
XXV.	Best exhibition of New Roses that have not been in commerce more than three years.....	Cup, R.S.O.....	"	"

A \$5 prize will be given for the best Rose in the Exhibition.

SMALL GARDEN CLASSES—Open to Amateurs only, who need not be members of the Society. Gardens to contain 12 or fewer Dwarf or Climbing Roses, which have been cultivated by the Exhibitor or his family only :

CLASS I.—Best 3 blooms of separate varieties of either or both H.P. or H.T., decision to be on points under the Society's rules. First Prize, \$4 ; Second, \$3 ; Third, \$2 ; Fourth, Diploma.

CLASS II.—Best 3 sprays, any Climbing Roses. First Prize, \$3; Second, \$2 ; Third, \$1.

Roses in these classes need not be named. Entrance fees are remitted.

SCALE OF POINTS TO BE USED THROUGHOUT SCHEDULE

	<i>Classes I.-XXIV. Novelties.</i>	
Size.....	15	10
Color.....	20	20
Stem.....	20	20
Form.....	15	15
Substance.....	15	10
Foliage.....	15	10
Fragrance.....	—	5
Distinctiveness.....	—	10
	100	100

*In the decorative classes arrangement, combination and taste will also count.

An entry charge of 25c. will be made on every exhibit to defray the cost of boxes, etc. Members wishing to purchase the improved exhibition boxes, with a lid, should send orders for the same to the Secretary, not later than June 1st. These boxes are particularly useful for exhibitors coming from a distance, as they will arrive with their roses already staged, and in good condition. Boxes holding six roses, \$2.75; those holding twelve, \$3.20.

DIRECTIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

Exhibitors must first ascertain to which of the four classes of exhibitors they belong. That is to say, whether they come under the classification of Professional, Semi-Professional, Semi-Amateur or Amateur. These classes are carefully defined in the Society's Prospectus, and should be studied, as competitors can, outside their own class, only compete in these named "open."

H.T.'s, H.P.'s and T.'s, except where otherwise stated, will be staged in boxes, into which are inserted tubes of glass or galvanized iron (the former are recommended). Some of these boxes are in the possession of the Society, and can be bought or borrowed. These boxes, if made at the exhibitor's order, should be one foot six inches broad, if eight inches high at the back and six inches in front. Their length will vary with the number of roses to be exhibited, as follows : For 6 roses, one foot ; for 12 roses, two feet ; for 24 roses, three feet nine inches.

To select flowers for exhibition, bear in mind the points looked for by judges. They are : (a) Symmetry of form, perfect petals, freshness of color, good texture and proportionate size.

In order to aid the decision of exhibitors we here give a summary concerning the required points of a Show Rose, which has been drawn from the writings of the late Mr. Edward Mawley (former Secretary and for the past two years President of the National Rose Society) in his contribution to the late E. T. Cook's Century Book of Gardening. He also quoted from Dean Hole, whose definition has virtually been adopted "verbatim" by the National Rose Society.

The Exhibition Rose must possess abundant petals "regularly and gracefully disposed within a circular symmetrical outline ;" it must possess enduring and pure color and must be of a size and texture which will render it worthy of an individual place in the stand. Types—H.P. *Mrs. John Laing*, H.T. *J. B. Clark*, *Caroline Testout*. Decorative Roses must form a separate feature in the show. The uncertainty of their form, their smaller size and the scanty number of their petals disqualify them from a place in the stand, but arranged in numbers their beauty is absolutely indispensable in the exhibition. Of such a kind are all single, semi-double or thin petalled H.T. and T. Roses, all Polyantha and Moss Roses.

Roses for exhibition should be selected one or two days before, a final selection being made the evening before the show, when they should have half open outer petals. Selected flowers should be protected for some days from the sun and rain by muslin or paper, placed at some distance over their heads. Before cutting the rose immerse them in a small basin of water and cut under the water. Roses carried from a distance should be packed in boxes fitted with tubes, somewhat similar to exhibition boxes.

List of Roses

NEW VARIETIES NOT LISTED PREVIOUSLY, NOW IN COMMERCE

- Aladdin*—H.T.—(Wm. Paul & Son, 1916)—Buds coppery yellow, changing to orange yellow, large, moderately full, very fragrant, flowers on long stems, excellent for bedding or massing.
- Chas. E. Shea*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1917)—Claimed by grower to be the finest pink rose yet produced. Color does not fade with either heat or cold weather, remains fresh until petals drop, excellent under glass, as well as a bedding rose. It is a sport of Mrs. Geo. Shawyer.
- Cleveland*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1916)—Coppery yellow at base of petals, which are flushed reddish copper on old rose, growth vigorous, flowers very large, and perfectly formed.
- Clymnestra*—H.M.—(Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1915)—Very vigorous, cluster copper buds, opening to salmon chamois.
- Colcestria*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1916)—Strong, pillar in habit of growth, buds large and full; satin rose in centre, shading off to silver pink in the outer petals, sweetly scented, and very free, excellent for walls and pegging down.
- Col. Oswald Fitzgerald*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Son, 1917)—Blood red crimson.
- Constance*—Pern.—(Pernet-Ducher, 1915)—Color orange bud, streaked with crimson, large full globular flower of beautiful yellow.
- Cupid*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1915)—Pillar rose, flowers single, four and five inches across, produced in clusters, color flesh, with a touch of peach.
- C. V. Haworth*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Son, 1917)—Intense crimson scarlet.
- Ethel Dickson*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—Strong, upright, vigorous habit, large pointed centre flowers, resembles Madame A. Chatenay, good for bedding, color deep salmon rose with a silvery flesh reflexes.
- Florence Spaul*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1916)—Rose pink, vigorous, good bedding rose.
- Gladys Holland*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Sons, 1917)—Buff color shaded orange yellow, outside of petals soft rose and pearly pink, rigid upright stems, very fragrant.
- Goldem Emblem*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Sons, 1917)—Improvement on Rayon d'Or, color richer and deeper, large perfect flowers, perpetual bloomer, holly-like green foliage, mildew proof, fragrant.

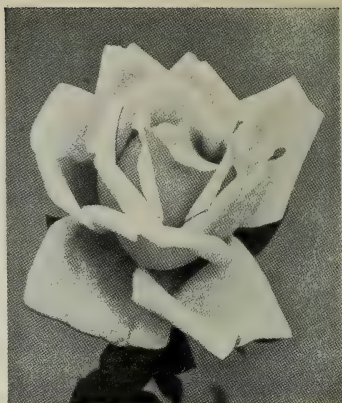
- Golden Spray*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—A garden rose of unique habit, the plant sending up long arching shoots which form loose and elegant sprays, every bud of which opens in succession, to be succeeded by other from the base of the plant, which makes its season of flowering one of the longest of any garden rose. Color deep Marechal Niel yellow, opening to very large almost single blooms ; when fully expanded is clear lemon yellow, fine decorative rose with long stems.
- Hon. Mrs. R. C. Grosvenor*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1917)—Excellent habit in growth, bronzy-green, branching foliage, apparently mildew proof, blooms on stout stems, color porcelain flesh.
- H. D. M. Barton*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—A garden and bedding rose of the type of "General McArthur," strong, vigorous, dark green foliage, color deep rich velvety crimson.
- Isobel*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1916)—Orange scarlet, vigorous, garden, bedding, decorative single-flowered.
- Joanna Bridge*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1916)—Pale straw, vigorous, garden, bedding.
- Josephine Nicholson*—H.T.—(Prince, 1915)—Clear old rose, vigorous, garden and bedding rose.
- K. of K.*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Vigorous free-branching habit, dark green foliage, blooms on fairly stiff stems, fragrant ; color brilliant scarlet crimson. A decorative rose.
- Kootenay*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Color clear primrose, large buds.
- Lady Bowater*—H.T.—(W. Easlea, 1915)—Color creamy white, shaded apricot, moderately vigorous ; exhibition and garden rose.
- Lady Gwendoline Colvin*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros, 1917)—A climbing or pillar rose, vigorous, canes from 6 to 10 feet long, blooms long and pointed, fragrant ; color apricot salmon shaded yellow, outer petals carmine.
- Lemon Pillar*—H.N.—(Paul & Son, 1915)—Color sulphur yellow, very vigorous, fine pillar rose.
- Lillian Moore*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—This rose was awarded the \$1,000 prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Color Indian yellow with slightly deeper centre ; flowers large of perfect camellia shape on stiff stems, deep olive green foliage, buds long and pointed, constant bloomer.
- Lord Kitchener*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros., 1917)—Exhibition and garden rose ; color bright carmine rose, fragrant, high pointed centre, fine for cutting.

- Mdlle. Louise Crette*—H.P.—(C. Chambard, 1915)—Pure snow white with creamy centre, fragrant.
- Miss Willmot*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1917)—Color soft sulphury cream faintly blush at edges ; a fine garden and bedding rose, as well as for exhibition ; fragrant.
- Madame C. Martel*—H.T.—Color pure sulphur yellow.
- Madame Jules Gouchault*—Poly. pom.—(Turbat, 1915)—Color orange pink, vigorous.
- Madame M. Sabatier*—H.T.—Color bright velvety crimson.
- Madame Theo Delacourt*—H.T.—(Pernet-Ducher, 1915)—Color pale salmon, vigorous, bedding rose.
- Molly Bligh*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Color maddery pink, zoned orange.
- Mrs. Alfred Searl*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Color shell pink, flushed carmine on reverse.
- Mrs. A. W. Atkinson*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros., 1917)—Color ivory white, erect habit, blooms large with high pointed centre.
- Mrs. Bullen*—H.T.—Color cochineal.
- Mrs. Chas. E. Shea*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1917)—Color brilliant madder red, shot with glowing scarlet, the outer petals show deep rose shading on orange base. Good decorative, garden and bedding rose, fragrant.
- Mrs. Chaplin*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros., 1917)—Color creamy pink on strong stems, bloom enormous size, shaded yellow at base.
- Mrs. Dunlap Best*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1916)—Color coppery bronze, vigorous, good bedding rose.
- Mrs. Franklin Dennison*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1915)—Color porcelain white, vigorous, good exhibition rose.
- Mrs. Hugh Dickson*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1915)—Color deep crimson, heavy suffusion of orange and apricot ; fragrant ; buds pointed centre.
- Mrs. Rosalie Wrinch*—H.T.—(W. & J. Brown, 1915)—Color shell pink, very vigorous, pillar, semi-double.
- Noblesse*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1917)—Color apricot primrose-yellow, outer petals flushed deep pearl pink, blooms upright, fragrant, good for massing or bedding.
- Princess Mary*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1915)—Color deep crimson scarlet, with bright yellow anthers, buds single, long and pointed, constant bloomer, fragrant.



JANET (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, JULY 18TH, 1916.

Raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Newtownards, C. Down.



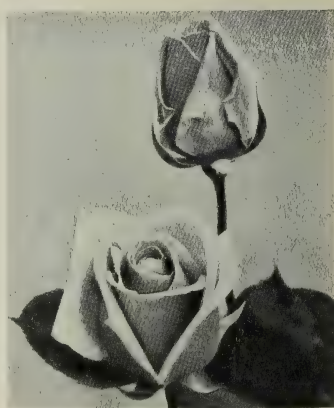
MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, JULY 18TH, 1916.

Raised by Messrs. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.



FLAME OF FIRE (PERNETIANA). GOLD MEDAL, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, JULY 18TH, 1916.

Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.



MRS. C. E. SHEA (H.T.). CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF NEW ROSES, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, JULY 18TH, 1916.

Raised by Messrs. S. McGredy & Son, Portadown, Ireland.

- Red Cross*—H.T. Decorative—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1916)—Color orange crimson scarlet, tea rose perfume, stalks are erect and vigorous, waxy leathery broad foliage.
- President Boucher*—H.A.B.—Color coral red, shaded pawn red.
- Queen Alexandra*—H.T.—Color pale yellow, single.
- Raymond*—H.A.B.—Color salmon carmine.
- Sallie*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Sons)—Color creamy flesh with splashes of yellow, flowers large and full, good for massing or bedding, mildew proof.
- Souv. of Henry Graham*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1915)—Color, blush carmine on pearly cream, large pointed blooms, vigorous wood, fragrant, profuse bloomer.
- Senorita Carman Sert*—H.T.—Color Indian yellow.
- Scarlet Climber*—Wich.—(W. Paul & Son, 1915)—Color scarlet, very vigorous, good for garden or bedding.
- Titania*—China—(W. Paul & Son, 1915)—Color coppery crimson, vigorous, good bedding rose.
- Ulster Gem*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1916)—Color deep primrose yellow, single, long pointed buds, opening to large single flowers, some six inches in diameter.
- Ulster Standard*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—Color deep crimson, shoots grow to uniform height of two feet, an ideal single bedding rose.

NOVELTIES ADMISSIBLE TO CLASS 25

- Admiral Ward*—(Pernet-Ducher, 1915)—Crimson red, shaded to velvety purple, large, globular, vigorous, erect branching.
- Augustus Hartmann*—(Cant, 1914)—Geranium red, flushed with orange, large flowers, and beautifully formed.
- Autumn Tints*—(Cant, 1914)—Coppery red shaded with orange and salmon, flowering continuously until autumn.
- Clarice Goodacre*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Vigorous, biscuit chrome on ivory white, stiff petals.
- Cheerful*—(McGredy, 1915)—Pure orange flame, with yellow base, glossy foliage, mildew proof, continuous bloomer.
- Countess of Clanwilliam*—(H. Dickson, 1914)—Delicate peach pink at base of petals, which are flamed and edged with cherry red.

- Crimson Chatney*—(Merryweather, 1916)—Vigorous and hardy, bright crimson, perfectly imbricated, strongly fragrant.
- Crimson Emblem*—(McGredy, 1916)—Color brilliant, dazzling scarlet, sweet scented.
- Donald MacDonald*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Carmine, medium size, Persian Tea perfume.
- Edgar M. Burnett*—(McGredy, 1914)—Very large flower, with flesh petals, tinted rose, very fragrant.
- Flame of Fire*—(McGredy, 1916)—Pure orange flame ; intensely bright, erect habit, sweet scented.
- G. Amedee Hammond*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Deep apricot, shedding to buff, valuable alike for exhibition or garden.
- Golden Meyer*—(Paul & Son, 1915)—A golden yellow sport from the well known Edu Meyer.
- Gorgeous*—(H. Dickson, 1915)—Large, full, deep orange color, flushed and veined with reddish copper.
- Henrietta*—(Merryweather, 1916)—A fiery orange crimson, developing to a self coral salmon.
- H. V. Machin*—(A. Dickson, 1914)—Large globular, black grained, scarlet crimson bloom, on rigid stalks.
- Hoosier Beauty*—(Dorner, 1915)—Rich velvety crimson, very full imbricated growth, good habit, very fragrant.
- Janet*—(A. Dickson, 1915)—A dwarf Gloire de Dijon, golden ochre, on delicate biscuit fawn, fragrant.
- Madame Colette Martinette*—(Pernet-Ducher, 1915)—Yellow bud, globular, old gold shaded yellow orange.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill*—(A. Dickson, 1915)—Solid maize straw color, golden yellow centre, globular, fragrant.
- Miss Stewart Clark*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Pure golden yellow, medium size, globular blooms.
- Modesty*—(McGredy, 1916)—Color pearly cream, faintly flushed rose.
- Mrs. A. Glen-Kidston*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Cinnamon rosy carmine, to deep rose and very fragrant.
- Mrs. Bryce Allan*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Color carmine, globular imbricated blooms on erect stalks.
- Mrs. B. J. Walker*—(H. Dickson, 1915)—Vigorous, upright growth, about two feet, color cerise pink, good exhibition rose.
- Mrs. Mackeller*—(A. Dickson, 1915)—Large, of solid deep citron, becoming as petals expand primrose white, free and fragrant.

- Mrs. Mona Hunting*—(H. Dickson, 1916)—Deep chamois yellow, opening to pure fawn.
- Mrs. Wemyss Quin*—(A. Dickson, 1915)—Intense lemon-chrome, suffused with a delicate maddery orange.
- Nellie Parker*—(H. Dickson, 1916)—Pale creamy white, with deeper centre.
- National Emblem*—(McGredy, 1915)—Dark crimson, the buds long and pointed, fragrant.
- Prince Charming*—(H. Dickson, 1916)—Deep reddish copper, with old gold base, buds long, full and pointed.
- Queen of Fragrance*—(Paul & Son, 1915)—Shell pink, tipped with silver, flowers large and double, very fragrant.
- Red Letter Day*—(A. Dickson, 1914)—Semi-double, velvety, brilliant, glowing scarlet, crimson, never fades.
- Tipperary*—(McGredy, 1916)—Soft, golden yellow, somewhat like Lady Hillingdon, upright, free, and very fragrant.
- Totote Gelos*—(Pernet-Ducher, 1915)—Fleshy white, shaded chrome yellow, long buds, developing into large globular flower.
- W. C. Gaunt*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Vermillion, tipped scarlet, medium size buds, pointed, reverse crimson maroon, fragrant.

SOME NEW ROSES

NAME.	INTRODUCED BY	COLOR.
<i>Arthur R. Goodwin</i> ...	Pernet-Ducher, 1909.....	Orange yellow.
<i>Chrissie Mackeller</i> ...	Alex. Dickson, 1913.....	Bright orange pink.
<i>Cissie Easlea</i>	Pernet-Ducher, 1913.....	Naples yellow.
<i>Dora Van Tets</i>	Leenders, 1913.....	Deep crimson.
<i>Earl of Gosford</i>	McGredy & Son, 1912....	Dark crimson.
<i>Edith Part</i>	McGredy & Son, 1913....	Rich red, coppery.
<i>Edward Mawley</i>	McGredy & Son, 1911....	Velvety crimson.
<i>Francis Scott Key</i>		Cherry red.
<i>George Dickson</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1912.....	Crimson.
<i>Lady Dunleath</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1913.....	Egg yolk yellow.
<i>Lady Greenall</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1911.....	Sulphur yellow.
<i>Louise C. Breslau</i> ...	Pernet-Ducher, 1912.....	Coral red shaded.
<i>Mabel Drew</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1911.....	Cream.
<i>Madame E. Rostand</i> ..	Pernet-Ducher, 1912.....	Pale flesh shaded.
<i>Mrs. A. Carnegie</i>	Crocker, 1913.....	Soft lemon white.
<i>Mrs. R. D. McClure</i> ...	H. Dickson, 1913.....	Salmon pink.
<i>Ophelia</i>	Paul & Son, 1912.....	Salmon flesh.
<i>Queen Mary</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1913.....	Deep carmine and yellow.
<i>Sunburst</i>	Pernet-Ducher, 1912.....	Yellow.

AUTUMN FLOWERING ROSES

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

HYBRID TEA AND PERPETUALS

Caroline Testout	Lady Ursula	Lady Ashtown
Bessie Brown	Frau Karl Druschki	J. B. Clark
Gustave Grunerwald	Ulrich Brunner	Chas. J. Graham
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	Dean Hole	Mildred Grant
Avoca	Lyon	Hugh Dickson
		Mrs. John Laing

TEAS AND NOISETTES

White Maman Cochet	Souvenir de Pierre Notting
Maman Cochet	Madame Constant Soupert
W. R. Smith	Mrs. Edward Mawley
Madame Jules Gravereaux	Mrs. Foley Hobbs
Lady Hillingdon	Madame Hoste
Molly Sharman Crawford	Marie van Houtte

DECORATIVE ROSES

Madame A. Chatenay	Madam Antione Marie	Rayon d'Or
Louise C. Breslau	Perle d'Or	Sunburst
A. R. Goodwin	Jessie	Ecarlate
Gruss an Teplitz	Trier	Willowmere
Madame Ravary	Madame E. Herriot	Madame Jean Dupuy
La Tosca	Prince of Bulgaria	Mrs. Cutbush
Betty	Lady Pirrie	Orleans



"AMY HAMMONDS," IN MISS ELEANOR STRUDLEY'S GARDEN,
STRATFORD

ROSE PESTS AND DISEASES

INSECT ENEMIES. (1) SAP SUCKERS

NAME	APPEARANCE	SEASON	SPRAY
Rose Scale	A white scale upon the stem. Under this the insect lives and breeds.	Spring and Summer	Spray in early spring and late autumn with lime sulphur or whale oil soap.
Aphis or Green Fly	Small green flies with and without wings, appearing in dense masses on leaf, bud and stem.	From spring throughout the Season	Strong washings with water from the hose. Squeezing between thumb and finger. Weak solution of nicotine (2 teaspoonfuls to 1½ gallons of water).
White Fly	Appearing in crowds upon the back of the leaves.	Summer	Soft soap (English, obtainable at Lymans), in weak solution. One tablespoonful to 1 gallon. Dissolve with warm water and add cold. Whale Oil Soap. Prepared the same way.

DEVOURING INSECTS

The Rose Grub or Maggot	The larva of a small tortrix moth which rolls itself into a leaf or between leaves which it rolls together and, under cover, crawls into the bud.	June	Press the leaves so rolled between finger and thumb. No wash will have any effect.
Rose Slugs	Soft and shapeless and green. Eats holes in leaves or skeletonizes them.	June	Knock them off with the hose. Spray with the following decoction: A handful of quassia bark soaked over night in two gallons of water. Strain off and add 1 tablespoonful of soft soap.
American Rose Beetles	Bury themselves in the flowers.	June	Difficult to destroy. Try half a pound of whale oil soap to 1 gallon of water.
Rose Leaf Hopper	A white or green insect known by its hopping movement when the leaves are touched.	June and July	Weak nicotine solution.
Caterpillars of many kinds	Differing in color and size.	All through Summer	Whale oil soap in weak solution grocer, or fir tree oil, 1 tablespoonful to 2 gallons of water.

FUNGUS DISEASE

NAME OF FUNGUS	APPEARANCE	SEASON	PREVENTIVE SPRAY
Rose Mildew	First, downy mildew on the leaves. Second, felt-like patches on the stems.	Spring and late Summer	Potassium Sulphide ¼ oz. to 1 gallon of water. More diluted for tender foliage. Spray "Serum," made by Gleeson & Co., Watford, England. 2 oz. to 1 gallon of water well stirred.
Rose Leaf Rust	Powdery orange spores succeeded by black specks on the under surface of the leaf.	Late Summer	Ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate: Copper carbonate 1½ drachms, carbonate ammonia 5 drachms, water 2 gallons.
Rose Leaf Scorch	Brown patches which falling out, makes holes in the leaves.	Autumn	Paint with Stockholm tar (Dr. Gussow.)
Black Spot	Black patches with a fringed border on the leaves.		
Parasitic Rose Canker not to be confused with ordinary Rose Canker which is a physiological condition).	Ragged and swollen lumps growing upon and deforming the stem—first appearing as a red patch upon the bark.		

Always remember that lady birds are the friends of the Rose.

Shipping Roses

To expect a boy to grow up healthy and strong, you begin with his grandparents.

To keep Roses when cut, either for present use or shipping to other points, the stock ought to be virile to begin with, and the following are the main points in brief :

(1) Choose the strongest and healthiest.

(2) Cut early in the morning before the sun beats on the flower.

(3) Take the flower at a period when the petals are on the point of parting. Remember they open up very quickly, and must not be allowed to open up materially on the plant, or the life of the flower will be short after cutting.

(4) Put in cold water, in a dark room—an ordinary cellar will do ; of course 45 to 50 degrees temperature would be ideal, but get as cool a place as you have available—not below 45 degrees.

(5) Leave the flowers there 24 hours prior to use or shipping and they will live and carry much better than if brought into the living-room or shipped out at once after cutting.

(6) Pack in wooden boxes lined with paper, with the heads resting on a pad of crumpled tissue paper, to act as a sort of pillow for the bottom row. Then use wax paper between the different rows where the Rose heads rest on each other. The whole tier to be kept two inches from the end of the box so that the Roses will not press against the end of the box and get bruised.

(7) When all the Roses are thus packed, a stick of wood (we term a cleat) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, the length of the width of the box, with a small, sharp-pointed nail inserted in each end, is pressed down over the row of stems ; the nails entering the two sides of the box, which are bulged out for the purpose, and then pressed back, leaving the Roses a solid mass, not liable to be moved out of place by express handling.

(8) If farther distance than twelve hours' travel, cover the stems with chopped ice, particularly at the ends of the stems. If two or three days' travel are required, put at the end of the box where the stems are, a large block of ice that will keep the box cool until it arrives at destination.

(9) If extra care is required, enclose the wooden box in paper, so that there will be plenty of paper on the outside as well as on the inside of the box. The same care that keeps out frost in winter will keep out hot air in summer.

(10) In very special cases of choice stock going long distance—Vancouver, for instance—we wrap the head of every Rose individually in wax paper before it is placed in position in the box.

(11) If by mail, which we rarely use, and do not find as quick or otherwise as satisfactory as by express, but have to use in some instances where express is not available, we never attempt more than a dozen Roses in one shipment. These we place in two layers, the top of the upper Roses resting just below the bottom of the lower Roses, so that the heads do not rest on each other. Each head wrapped in wax paper, then all rolled up carefully in a round, paper parcel, then enclosed in stiff paste board to make a round, parcel post consignment that is not as easily broken during transit as if packed in an ordinary box, which is apt to get crushed in heavy mail bags.

(12) When flowers are received, they ought to be placed in a dark, cool room for a few hours, to recuperate after travel, before entering on their trial stage in my lady's parlor.

T. W. DUGGAN,
Dale Estate, Brampton.

The Constitution

I. The undersigned hereby constitute themselves The Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of, and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture. To acquire a Library on Rose Culture, and generally to further encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of the undersigned, and such additional persons as shall from time to time be recommended for election by the Committee, and shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the members voting, and on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules. Such voting shall be by ballot, and the Secretary shall supply each member of the Society with a ballot containing the names of the candidates. The ballot shall be returned to the Secretary, who shall count the votes for and against the candidates, and if any candidate shall be found to have one vote in ten against him, he shall not be elected. At least twenty votes in favor of a candidate shall be necessary to his election.

IV. The members of the Society shall forthwith elect from amongst themselves a committee, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and one shall be a representative of the Women's Institutes ; and such Committee shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties ; and six shall form a quorum. The Committee shall elect from among themselves a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for two years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Committee shall hold office for two years from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Committee shall appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee.

VII. The President and Advisory Board may be men, and all other members of the Committee, and officers, may be men or women.

VIII. All those holding office in the Society, and all members of the Committee, must be amateurs.

IX. If any vacancy occurs in the Committee, by the death, resignation, or inability to act, of any of the members thereof, the other members of the Committee may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Committee.

X. The members of the Society in any city or town or other districts of Ontario to be defined by the Committee, may, with the approval of the Committee, appoint a sub-committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, and subject to the approval of the Committee, for the management of such local affairs of the Society, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of the Rose Society of Ontario (name of city, town or district) Branch.

XI. Two Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, one in June and one in the Autumn, at times to be appointed by the Committee, at which prizes may be given.

XII. All competitions for prizes shall be divided in the following classes :

CLASS 1—*Professional*—Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

CLASS 2—*Semi-Professional*—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.

CLASS 3—*Semi-Amateur*—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

CLASS 4—*Amateurs*—Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of any gardeners.

XIII. Where a local branch is formed, under Clause ten (X.) of the Constitution, such branch may hold local exhibitions, subject to the provisions of Clause eleven (XI.) of the Constitution.

XIV. All members of the Society shall have access to the Library, free of charge.

XV. The Constitution may be changed in any respect, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XVI. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto, as the Committee shall appoint on the first Thursday in the month of February in each year, or on such other day, not later than the third Thursday, as the Committee shall appoint, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting a full statement of the finances of the Society shall be submitted to the meeting by the Committee. And at every second annual meeting for the election of a Committee for the ensuing two years. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society, not later than ten days before such meeting be held.

XVII. Whenever the Committee deem it necessary, a general meeting of the members of the Society may be called, notice of which, stating the object and purpose of the meeting, shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

(Signed).

The Rules

For the benefit of those wishing to join the Society we here print the rules. Membership in the Society gives opportunity of obtaining personal assistance in Rose growing by sending a letter, with questions clearly stated and a stamped envelope enclosed, to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Armour, 103 Avenue Road, also of visiting the exhibitions and of receiving a copy of the Annual.

RULES OF THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1. The subscription to the Rose Society of Ontario shall be one dollar per annum, payable in advance on the first day of January of each year, and not later than the date of the annual meeting.
2. A newly elected member, on being notified of his or her election, shall forthwith pay his subscription for the year.
3. If a member is elected after September in any year and before the following January, his or her subscription shall be taken as for the following year.

4. Any member may, upon payment of ten dollars (\$10.00) be declared a life member.

5. The Committee may form such Sub-Committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

6. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society, at such times and places as the Committee may determine, but such lectures and instructions shall not disqualify any member attending them from exhibiting in Class 4 according to the Constitution.

7. The Committee shall have power to appoint such persons not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

List of Members

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. G. G. Adam	160 St. George St.
Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins	134 Bloor St. W.
Dr. W. H. B. Aikins	134 Bloor St. W.
Mr. E. D. Armour	103 Avenue Road
Miss M. E. Armour	103 Avenue Road
Dr. J. M. Baldwin	31 DeLisle Ave.
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Major R. J. Christie	29 Queen's Park
Mrs. James Cockshutt	Brantford, Ont.
Mr. H. C. Cox	15 Queen's Park
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Mr. W. H. Lyon	"Roseholme," 127 St. Clement's Ave.
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Mrs. A. B. Patterson	11 Bedford Road
Mr. Alfred Rogers	"Uplands," Deer Park
Mrs. O. B. Sheppard	429 Bloor St. W.
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Mr. John R. Bone	494 Brunswick Ave.
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Mr. H. S. Strathy	21 Queen's Park
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Mr. D. E. Thomson	57 Queen's Park
Mrs. Thomson	116 Wellesley Crescent
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Dr. Cecil Trotter	"Hillholme," Forest Hill Road

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Mr. James S. Wallace	12 Wellington St. W.
Mr. Charles Wallis	346 Brunswick Ave.
Mr. John Wanless	760 Spadina Ave.
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Mrs. Julius Waterous	167 Eagle Ave., Brantford, Ont.
Mr. T. E. Wattam	62 Helena Ave.
Mrs. C. J. Watt	68 Lorne Crescent, Brantford, Ont.
Mrs. William Watt	75 Brant Ave., Brantford, Ont.
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Mr. Harry Wilson	487 Delaware Ave.
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Mrs. Joseph Wood	116 Crescent Road
Mr. E. R. Wood	84 Queen's Park
Mrs. A. A. Wright	103 Warren Road
Miss Wylie	460 Jarvis St.
Mrs. W. A. Young	145 College St.

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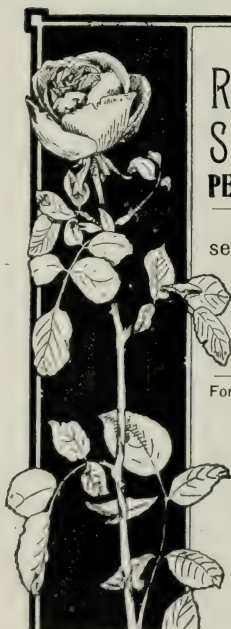
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